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Be Sure to Read
Was Tribune Right? . . 4
Taxpayer's Calendar . . 5
The "D.B.S. Family" . . 7
Fire & Casualty Data . 12-15

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The Nation's Business

Now is Time to Make Important Decisions

Momentous decisions face Canada on postwar aviation policy and, since plans are rapidly advancing in Britain and the United States, it is high time indeed that this Dominion make up its mind on basic issues.

Deliberations between the three countries, perhaps with all the United Nations, must shortly take place. Will the Dominion bring to those conferences an informed, intelligent and imaginative approach?

Facing this country is the question of the future and perhaps the survival of its own air lines; of our national participation in a field in which Canada did pioneer work the whole world watched.

Because of our unique geographical position on the international air highways, Canada has a position of particular importance in these matters. But if our leaders don't move promptly and decisively, others may make the decisions we should have made and our natural heritage will be lost.

Certainly, American air lines are already well entrenched in this country and several of them aspire to stronger positions for postwar operations.

Canada has to make up her mind whether she is going to enter two air lines in the international race for transocean business. Is Trans-Canada Air Lines to have a monopoly on external air operations? What does Canadian Pacific Air lines say to that? Are brains and experience now preparing blueprints for the international air line or air lines Canada will put into the field? What about vexed problems such as "the right of free landing" and so on?

Lt.-Col. George Drew, long a student of these matters, writes in this issue of The Financial Post that it is folly for Canada to think of entering the international air line field by herself. He maintains that we must team up with Great Britain.

Doubtless some will argue that air alliances should be made with the United States.

The important thing right now is that some hard study be put on these matters and some plan of action be reached before it is too late.

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DEBT-DODGING PENALIZES THE WORTHY

A new drive on Ottawa to legislate people out of their debts is now being made by representatives of the prairie provinces and several western farm organizations. They are swinging the club over the Dominion authorities at this time as a result of the Privy Council decision holding the Alberta Debt Adjustment Act to be ultra vires.

The kind of debt tinkering proposed ultimately can mean only that the honest farmer who really needs relief will be unable to get it. It puts a premium on poor management, lack of energy and those principles of conduct which Canadians generally do not hold to be honorable. It means that the farmer who makes an honest effort to pay debt is seriously handicapped economically by neighbors who squirm out of responsibilities.

In view of the high level of prosperity now being enjoyed by western farm interests, and in view of the large measure of relief now afforded their citizens through the present form of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, the supplicants have presumably borrowed tears from the crocodiles for the occasion.

If the Dominion government is bamboozled into passing the legislation asked of it, present mortgages will be nothing more than a promise to pay, the conditions of payment something to be determined by a non-judicial tribunal from whose decision there will be no appeal.

If the western pilgrims figure this will, in the long run, serve the interests of their own supporters or of Canada as a whole, they are wildly deluded.

• • •

BLAME FOR TRAM STRIKE MUST BE SHARED

The weak and wandering labor policies of the Dominion government must share with the C.I.O. responsibility for the Montreal tram strike, hence for helping Hitler by causing this serious interference with war production in one of Canada's most important war industry centres.

Strikes called because competing unions are fighting for power have never had public sympathy, and if Canadian labor leaders were half smart, they wouldn't indulge in them. Public opinion is, after all, the key to labor union progress and strikes of this kind lose unions more in a few days than they might otherwise gain in a few years.

But Ottawa's weakness must share the blame. Ottawa ruled certain wartime strikes illegal. But labor leaders who pulled illegal strikes have done so with impunity, hence the Montreal strike leaders had nothing to fear. Ottawa's record in conceding to strike demands, in ordering wage increases in violation of its own wage freezing policy and thereby gravely threatening our whole economy, very naturally encourages labor leaders to extreme measures.

The Labor Minister told the House of Commons that his department was not aware of the developing trouble until a few hours before the men went on strike. Since the affair was common knowledge to Montrealers for several weeks, the inference is that the labor department must prefer not to know about these situations.

Because of the blow to war production, because the biggest metropolitan area in Canada was paralyzed by the decision of a labor organizer to take action which is illegal, the Montreal strike is of national concern. It is another expensive demonstration of the fact that a thorough overhaul of labor policies and administration is overdue.

• • •

THINKING DONE TOO LATE

"We are going to have an acute shortage of agricultural labor," a speaker in Toronto recently warned. It is precisely this sort of belated thinking that is responsible for our present food predicament.

Actually, of course, there is an acute shortage of farm labor now and there has been for at least a year. It has reached critical proportions in dairy and mixed farming areas. It is responsible for the shortages of butter, beef, cheese and eggs which have been recurring with alarming frequency in the last few months and which may become even more serious in the months ahead.

Too many people seem to think that agriculture and wheat are synonymous, and because we have a surplus of wheat and were able to harvest the largest crop in history last fall, there is nothing to worry about. That sort of thinking seems to have dominated Ottawa agricultural and food policies also, with the result that production of dairy, poultry, and meat products, as well as fruit and vegetables is most seriously threatened.

Wheat Mart Holds Firm After Rise

Farmers Get Dollar Per Bushel — Big Demand for Coarse Grains Continues

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—The wheat market, after the period of somewhat feverish activity which marked its advance from slightly over the 90-cent level to slightly over the dollar level, presents, for the moment at least, the appearance of equilibrium. It has had sufficient strength to absorb the new offerings, represented by deliveries in the country on the part of farmers, who now choose, almost unanimously, to sell outright rather than deliver to the Canadian Wheat Board.

It is also credited with continuing to absorb some further substantial offerings from the Canadian Wheat Board, although these, in the opinion of observers, have been on a considerably smaller scale than a couple of weeks ago when the advancing movement was getting into full swing.

Neutral Countries Buying

As the buying which precipitated the advance is reviewed, it is generally agreed that fairly large purchases on behalf of neutral countries, against shipments to be made in the near, or the more remote future, played an important part. For a while there was a tendency to neglect buying for forward needs, on the assumption that for a long time there would be plenty of Canadian wheat available on the 90-cent basis.

Then, with respect to the buying classified as investment or speculative, a further reason for anticipating a rise has been disclosed, quite possibly as important as hedging against inflation, which for a time was considered to have been the principal motive.

Last week saw a flurry of activity of a technical nature in the wheat pit, as a large volume of hedging was transferred from May to July, the Wheat Board, it was assumed, giving up May and accepting July in exchange, on a basis considerably less than normal carrying costs.

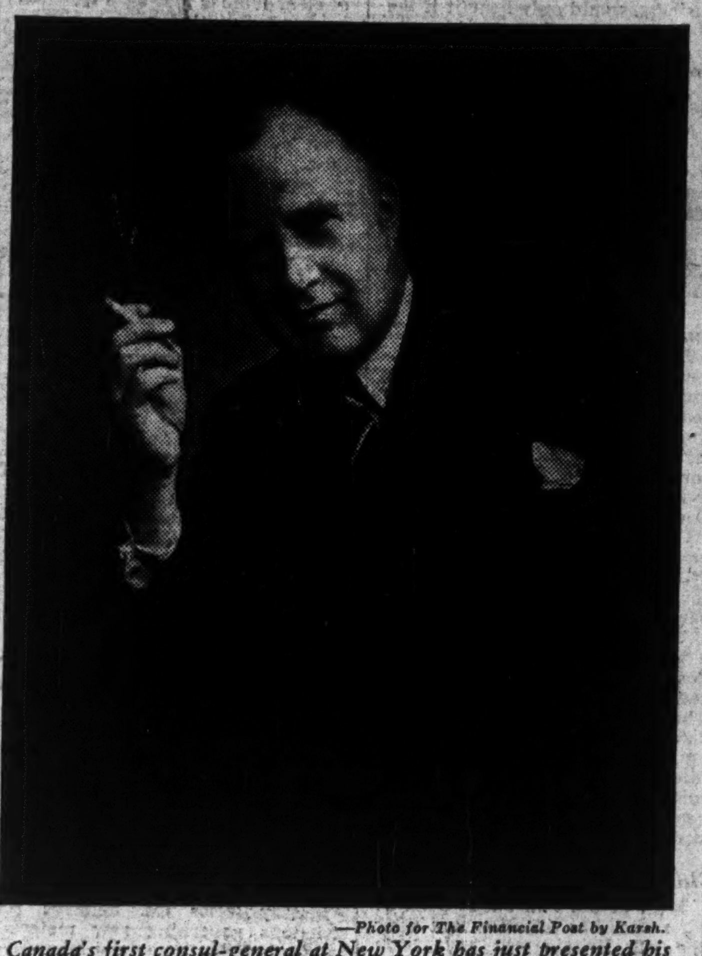
For a time there was expectation that the government might be moved by the rise in the market to advance the Wheat Board initial price basis from 90 cents to a dollar per bushel. Now the tendency appears toward the idea that there is no need for any hasty decisions on the part of the government.

If the market holds at present levels, the dollar basis is there for farmers to the extent that they are able to find elevator space for wheat deliveries. If it does not, the argument that the market itself justifies an advance in the wheat board basic price disappears.

Focus of interest for more than a week has been in coarse grains,

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Canada's First Consul-General



—Photo for The Financial Post by Karsh.

Canada's first consul-general at New York has just presented his credentials. He is Hugh Day Scully, and the new post he fills will broaden our diplomatic representation in the United States. Soft-spoken, friendly, and one of the most popular of Ottawa's top-flight civil servants, Mr. Scully had a brillant record at the University of Toronto, served the Canadian Manufacturers' Association as secretary for nine years, became a war industry executive in 1916. He went to Ottawa in 1932 as commissioner of excise, later became commissioner of customs. To help speed the wheels of war administration he served for a time as chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board and as steel controller. He has a thorough grasp of Canadian affairs in peace and war, plus the tact to fit him for his new career as a diplomat.

World Wide Control Seen For Textiles

Say Allocations Must Be Made on Basis of Global Supply; Military Needs Are Heavy

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA.—Important studies to explore the necessity of global control of various non-military supplies are now proceeding in Washington by the Non-Military Supplies Committee of the Combined Production and Resources Board. Involved in these studies is the important question of the textiles supply position of Canada, United States, United Kingdom, India and South American countries. Canadian members of this committee are: A. F. W. Plumptre and Roy Geddes of the WPTB, and Sydney Pierce of the Department of Munitions and Supply.

Need for a global approach is illustrated by the current situation in cotton textiles. Shortages of shipping have cut off the normal supplies of burlap to North America, which threatens to throw a very considerable burden on cotton spinning and weaving capacity. In turn, this affects production of almost every other type of cotton textile. Though Canada's import requirements are relatively small, it has now been found necessary to appraise our needs on the basis of global supply and demand factors.

Another new and highly important factor which is affecting the supply of textile, food and other non-military materials is the arrangements which are being made for feeding, clothing and generally succoring the tens of millions who must be looked after once a second front is opened.

Elson From Washington

Clear Decks For Conferences

United Nations to Discuss Food, Relief, Finance

By ROBERT T. ELSON

WASHINGTON. — Four conferences of vital importance to every Canadian are coming up here. President Roosevelt announced them in his informal report on the Eden Mission to the United States.

They will deal with—and apparently in this order—food supply, international relief, finances (this will include the gold standard and currency stabilization) and raw materials. The Soviet Union, it is reported authoritatively, has accepted bids to the first two. Conference No. 3 on finances awaits some more discussion, and raw materials sessions will be held toward the latter part of the year.

The food conference will be one of those all-embracing meetings in which agenda may be stretched to include social planning, foreign trade, nutrition standards, marketing and consumption. It has got to go into relationships between countries importing and exporting farm products, including such matters as the competitive wheat growing interests of the United States, Canada, the Soviet Union, Australia and Argentina.

You obviously can't confine such a conference to the one specific problem of food supply and it is bound to overlap into the political sphere. For instance, there is the question of the extent to which tariffs should regulate the flow of farm commodities from one country to another and the degree to which self-sufficiency is desirable.

There is political dynamite in all these questions. That is why the administration is trying to locate the meetings anywhere but Washington. The President and his advisers are said to believe that the success of this conference will provide key for the others.

Washington and London Lay Diplomatic Plans

The United States and Britain have laid diplomatic plans to parallel the military decisions taken at Casablanca and avoid the mistakes that were made in French North Africa, where handling of political questions made it appear that Washington and London were pursuing conflicting policies.

President Roosevelt touched on this when he said that he and Eden were in entire agreement on current military and political questions and other problems both of the present and future. He mentioned especially those which will confront the United Nations when the enemy surrender. Every territory liberated from Axis yoke presents a special problem in diplomacy no less important than military strategy—thus postwar plans for Europe are a bridge that must be crossed before we come to it.

Truth about Anglo-American relations is that London and Washington are agreed upon most long-range objectives. Washington is touchy about suggestions that Britain should interpret United States attitude to Russia or that the State Department doesn't appreciate European difficulties.

There are still a lot of questions asked about the Soviet Union. The realistic reply is that they will all be answered by presence of Anglo-American armies on the Continent of Europe. That means the Second Front. It now waits on the clean up in Tunisia—and improvement in the all-important shipping situation.

Roosevelt Takes Steps to Meet Food Crisis

Steps taken by President Roosevelt to meet the impending crisis in American food production should help Canada in the long run. They open the way for more decisive action here, which means better planning on both sides of the border to meet overseas food needs in Britain and eventually the liberated territories.

Chester A. Davis, formerly president of the Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis, and before that one of the men who administered the "triple A" farm programme, is now food czar, replacing Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard.

Davis is now one of Roosevelt's chief civilian lieutenants, ranking with Economic Stabilization Director James Byrnes and War Production Board Chairman Donald Nelson.

He reports direct to the President and his appointment means the end

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

British - U. S. Accord Seen on Money Plan

Experts of Both Nations Agree on Principle That Competitive Depreciation of Exchange Must be Prevented; Propose Stabilization Fund

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON. — British and U. S. experts are very near agreement on their general ideas for an international currency policy. President Roosevelt has indicated the United States will invite the United Nations to a conference on this problem soon.

American and British planners hope this meeting will result in an organization to pave the way for a return to normal dealings as soon as possible after war ends.

The British suggest this be called the "World Clearing Union." It will probably have headquarters at Washington and its functions would closely follow the technique of co-operations developed by the Munitions Assignment Board, the Combined Production and Resources Board and other United Nations bodies already in existence.

Policies under study in London and Washington have not yet been adopted as official. But Canadian observers who have looked over the drafts of the British and American plans that have already been exchanged see no barrier to any general agreement.

Stabilization Funds

In general both plans set up international stabilization funds, provide mechanism by which distribution of gold against currency is controlled, and call for development of an exchange stabilization technique.

U. S. experts go on the principle that there should be no competitive depreciation of currency; that there should be an international stabilization of currency in relation to gold. The London scheme—proposed by John Maynard Keynes — suggests clearing authorities in London and New York. Countries which hold gold would be able to tender it in settlement of international debts but creditor countries could not insist on being paid in gold.

London believes these accounts could be kept through an international unit of account known as "Bancor"—a unit to express in terms of gold relative exchange value of currencies.

Trade Balances

Another idea being discussed is the possibility of adjusting balances on the basis of the relative needs of each country. Thus food importing nations might be permitted to carry forward certain balances on an "open" account because these are part of legitimate trade, but no country would be permitted to overdraw on imports of heavy goods without settlement.

The experience of smaller European countries in dealing with Germany has been a useful guide to what should and should not be controlled. A Nazi practice is to overdraw accounts and then fail to settle balances. Outstanding at the moment is a heavy credit balance that Italy has with Germany and which the Nazis have refused to settle either because they will not or cannot return coal and other products urgently needed by the Italians.

If postwar settlements are going to be made on an equitable basis such practices must be prevented at all costs.

Some months ago Assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle, Jr., proposed world collaboration between the banking systems of the world. He would go far beyond the limits of the Bank of International Settlements which still functions— in spite of war—in Switzerland.

Berle proposes application of the principles by which the United States Federal Reserve banking system operates to world finance. He suggested that world banking systems could then be used as an instrument for reconstruction in the same way that President Roosevelt used the Federal Reserve and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the early days of the New Deal to re-establish panic-frozen trade in the United States. Credits advanced through such a world reserve bank would be repaid by the profits of an enlarging world trade.

Naturally this would require implementation of that part of the "Atlantic Charter" which refers to reduction of trade barriers.

Berle's suggestion for the widespread use of reserve banking principles seems to indicate he believes that collective use of United Nations credit power functioning through the banking systems of each nation can pour new blood into Europe and Asia's war-exhausted economic arteries. After the Civil War in the United States and again in Europe this was largely done by private credit agencies, which lost heavily when world co-operation broke down.

Studies now under way suggest that this time at least Britain and the United States are determined to establish finance as one of the foundation stones for collective security.

Canada's Tax System Nearly 100% 'Rumlized'

Ever since the Dominion budget for 1943-44 was brought down on March 2, there has been controversy over the extent to which Canada's new tax system embodies pay-as-you-earn principles.

Superficially, the plan to "forgive" 50% of the 1942 tax bill is not "according to Ruml," and for certain taxpayers, notably those with investment income over $3,000 and the higher income brackets generally, the difference between 50% and 100% forgiveness means a heavy cash outlay.

But for the rank and file of Canadian taxpayers in the lower income brackets, the new system will involve no final cash outlay, may actually bring a rebate at June 30, and from this point of view these taxpayers are already fully Rumlized.

Reason for this condition is that the great majority of Canadian taxpayers owed about six, instead of eight months' back taxes by Dec. 31, 1942. Their National Defense Tax payments in the first eight months made up the difference.

This large class of individuals, being already paid up 50%, received a 100% "forgiveness" when the government cancelled half the 1942 balance. The extent of the benefit varied with the amount of voluntary savings, but in general the saw-off point was a little below $1,500 for single persons, $2,000 for married persons without children, $2,500 for married persons with two children.

But if the net effect of the 50% forgiveness was to cancel 100% of the balance outstanding, why not cancel the entire balance and forget about it? After all, this would have cancelled the rebates owing to the lowest income brackets and the government would presumably have lost little revenue.

Official replies are not available to this problem, but some of the answers can be deduced.

Government in Canada seldom has up to date figures on the exact numbers in the relative wage brackets, hence could not determine accurately the fairness of 100% forgiveness.

Any such tax programme has to take into account the differences between the three main types of taxpayer: wage earner, professional man and sole proprietor, farmer. Source collections are not on an identical basis for the three groups, hence "forgiveness" can only be applied after determining income for 1942. Note that ideal pay-as-you-earn, with no final settlement, would only be possible for wage or salary earners with stable, year-round income.

Politics. The accusation that the Ruml plan favors the rich, though unfounded, has been a serious barrier to its acceptance by politicians.

Unquestioned is the fact that after the settlement of 1942 taxes, Canada will be as thoroughly pay-as-earn as it is possible to be under present circumstances. So long as wide differences remain in the way incomes are earned, with some on a fluctuating or seasonal basis, full pay-as-earn will remain impractical, since income, hence taxation, cannot be ascertained until the end of a year.

Black Market Hits By-products

Normally Canadian packing houses receive 20 carloads of hogs weekly from a certain point in southwestern Ontario. During March, it is reported not one car arrived. Apparently all the pigs in that neighborhood have found their way into small local slaughterhouses and the bulk, it is claimed, "black marketed" in Windsor and adjacent communities. The big packers are particularly concerned over the loss of by-products—meat-scrap, tankage, blood, bone, hair, etc. Practically none of this is utilized when pigs are killed on the farm or small slaughterhouses. In the big abattoirs, however, use is made of everything but the proverbial squeal, the by-products mentioned going for industrial manufacturing purposes, commercial stock feed, and fertilizer. In connection with all three uses, a serious shortage is reported.

An Ontario Bill Nobody Loves

Labor Measure Draws Fire From Every Side

After sitting for 12 days and hearing 92 witnesses, a select committee of the Ontario Legislature brought in a draft of a collective bargaining bill that has aroused the opposition of both labor and employers and worked the Conant Government into an embarrassing corner.

When the committee's report was made, Premier Conant told the Legislature that he wasn't certain if such a bill would be introduced this session, but after a hurried cabinet meeting, followed by a caucus of Liberal members, it was decided to bring one in without further delay.

Background for the political confusion was the promise made last fall by former Premier Mitchell Hepburn that Ontario labor would be given a collective bargaining measure. This came as a surprise to labor and, reportedly, to some members of the Cabinet.

Since then labor has been pressing for the legislation; to hold it up now, despite lukewarm feelings that might be present, would have meant loss of face for the administration.

Objections have been raised to the committee's recommendations on the ground that they are not clearly defined. Put beyond the pale as collective bargaining agencies are unions or associations "the administration, management or policy of which is dominated, coerced, improperly assisted or improperly influenced by the employer in any manner, whether by way of financial aid or otherwise." There is no definition of what "improperly" means. This is seen as opening the way for endless conflict between trade unions and so-called company unions; could work to the detriment of company unions which have been performing a useful service.

Labor Court

Loud objections have also been raised to the provisions recommending setting up a labor court as part of the Ontario Supreme Court. Laborites say that the interpretations of such a set-up would be too legalistic, that a board administered by the provincial department of labor would be more inclined to look at problems from the viewpoint of their social impact. From both sides, objections are heard over the suggested provision that no appeals from decisions of the labor court would be allowed.

Employment Limitation

Labor again speaks up against the proposed limitation of the act to those employing more than 15 persons. Trade unions have many agreements with shops employing less than 15 particularly in the needle trades where 30 people represent a big shop, and in barber shops and taxi companies.

Other points of objection taken by labor are that they should be allowed to organize on company property, i.e. during lunch hours, etc., and that local unions should not be required to file a detailed financial statement.

Employers' Viewpoint

Viewpoint of some employers on these latter points are that union organizers do not confine their activities to lunch hours and rest periods during the working day. It is held that the registration of trade unions and the filing of full constitutions, by-laws and financial returns is a necessity if the legislation would take into account the obligations as well as the rights of employees.

Another provision seen as one-sided is that which says "a collective bargaining agency shall not be made a party to any action in any court." Thus while an employer may be sued a trade union is not liable.

Similarly, the draft bill is not seen as safeguarding the right of an employee not to join a trade union, if he so desires. It is pointed out that if an employer is to be punished for seeking by intimidation, or other means, to prevent a worker from joining a union, then equally there should be provision for punishing trade unions or their agents for seeking by intimidation or other means, to compel a worker to join, or to continue his membership in, a trade union. This is seen as a simple guarantee of the right of freedom of association.

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THE MEN'S SHOP
Civil and Military Outfitters
at EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET

Wheat Market Levels Off After Rising

(Continued from page 1)

and the action which might be decided upon by the government to deal with the situation in oats and barley arising from an extremely keen demand for both these grains from south of the border.

The problem concerns both supply and price. Buyers in the United States are eager for these grains in greater quantity than can be immediately supplied, because of difficulties of transport. It might be logical to give right of way to the shipment of oats and barley, in the limited number of cars which the railways can supply, leaving wheat to come forward later, as there is plenty of wheat at and east of the head of the lakes.

That would help the marketing problem from the national standpoint, but would be highly inconvenient to farmers who have wheat — and only wheat — to sell and want to take advantage of present market prices.

Serious Problems

Buyers in the United States are offering and paying prices considerably above the ceiling which prevails in Canada. Present demand might, without a ceiling, well give a price of approximately 60 cents for oats, against the present ceiling of 51½ cents per bushel. Any of several solutions offered presents serious problems to the government. One plan urged at Ottawa has been for the Wheat Board to be given a monopoly of export, making whatever profit it can out of buying oats at the ceiling level and segregating profits for the benefit of the producers.

Company Report

Gore District

Total assets of more than $3 millions are shown by the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Co. in its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942. This is an increase of over $200,000 from the previous year. Of the total assets more than $2.6 millions was in bonds, debentures and stocks, compared with $2.3 millions at the end of 1941. Mortgages totalled $173,600 and agents' balances were $59,625. Reserve of unearned premiums was higher at $450,442 and surplus increased $163,524 to $2.4 millions.

	1942	1941
Assets	$3,043,780	$2,839,094
Cash & deposits	21,974	126,725
Securities	2,661,877	2,335,743
Mortgages	173,600	179,769
Agents balances	59,625	71,817
Res. unearned prems.	450,442	397,665
Surplus	2,462,539	2,299,015

Paramount Pictures' directors have voted to pay off remaining $5.5 millions of bank loans still outstanding as a further step in retirement of debt. This loan was negotiated in January this year and its payment will leave the company with $19.6 millions of 4% debentures, due 1956, and about $10 millions of consolidated debt of subsidiaries, of which $7 millions is owed by Canadian and British subsidiaries. Of the preferred stock called for redemption April 1, all but 2,236 shares was converted into common. It is expected all of the remaining preferred called for redemption May 10 will also be converted into common.

Investor's Index

April 3, 1943

Abitibi	4	Hart Battery	8
Anglo-Can. Tel.	18	Howard Smith	15
Ault & Wiborg	5	Hull Steel	9
Barber-Ellis	5	Indust. Accept.	3
Barker's Bread	5	Inter-State Roy.	4
B. A. Oil	5	Langley's	7
Bathurst Power	3	McColl Front.	5, 7
Brit. Northwest.	17	Massey-Harris	2
Can. Foundries	10	M. & O. Paper	15
Canada Malting	17	Montreal Tram	19
Candn. Brew.	5	Nat. Breweries	9
Candn. Celanese	10	National Pole	17
Candn. Investors	15	New York Life	17
Can. Inv. Corp.	4	North. Telephone	5
Consol Bakeries	17	Pressed Metals	17
Dist. Seagrams	17	Reliance Grain	10
Dom. Stores	17	Riverside Silk	5
Dosco	10	Robt. Gair	15
East. Koot. Pwr.	4	Sangamo	5
Famous Players	4	Sarnia Bridge	5
Gair Co.	10, 15	Trans-Can. Air	4, 8
Gore District	2	Western Steel	15

MINES AND OILS

Adnaron	18	Noranda	18
Aunor	18	North. Empire	18
Bulolo	18	Ontario Nickel	18
Coniaurum	18	Placer Develop	18
Duquesne	18	San Antonio	18
Hollinger	18	Silbak	18
Inspiration	18	Texas-Canadian	18
La Luz	18	Waite Amulet	18
Lake Shore	18		

REGULAR FEATURES

Banking	8
Bonds	4
Bond Quotations	16
Business, Week in	18
Company Reports	4, 5, 17
Editorial	6
Farming, Business of	17
Income Tax Queries	10
Insurance	8
Investment Page	4
Enquiry Letters	10
Market Opinions	4
Stock Quotations	16
Mining Page	18
Mining Quotations	16
Reports	14
Oil Page	20
Oil Quotations	16
Royalty Offerings	16
Question of Week	3
War Regulations	10
Wheat Page	17
Wheat Prices	17

The War and Business . . . .

Oil Concessions Backfire?

Budget concessions on oil fall short of their objective of stimulating wildcatting and independent drilling generally, western oil men claim. Reason is that the concession allows a 40% tax rebate on money spent on drilling, but the rebate is only allowed on income of companies engaged in some phase of the oil business. Many independent drillers have little existing income from the oil business, would only benefit if the first well is a success or if he can go on drilling more wells until he finally gets one bringing him enough income to write off previous costs, it is claimed.

And since the tax concession only applies to income from oil, it offers little incentive to outside capital derived from other businesses. This, they claim, effectively cuts them off from outside financing, narrows down many of the budget benefits to well-financed oil companies.

* * *

Gang-up on Absenteeism

The industrial disease of absenteeism may be brought under control through national efforts to pool the experience and cures worked in individual plants. Latest issue of the Labor Gazette reports a first step in this direction, a survey of absenteeism during December, 1942.

Covering 27 plants and 73,297 workers, the survey shows a high of 17%, a low of 1.3% workers absent during the month from all causes, with an average of 7.9%. U. S. absenteeism-fighters have set a "normal" of 2% as the national goal. On that basis, Canadian absenteeism is four times too great. The December figures would indicate that absenteeism results in the equivalent of 80,000 permanently idle Canadian war workers. Optimists point to the fact that the December holiday season probably boosted absenteeism abnormally.

* * *

Global-loony?

Most of the talk about postwar air routes has assumed that after the war Britain will have little capacity for building transport planes.

Actually, Britain's big four-engined bombers are regarded by some aviation authorities as among the best potential transport planes in the world. The Short Stirling was originally designed for transport work, shifted at the last minute to bomb-freighting. At least one Lancaster has already been converted to transport work and some of those building are earmarked for the same purpose. Britain has also the Armstrong-Whitworth Ensign four-engined transport plane designed solely for that type of work.

* * *

Timber Trustees

The old gag that forest conservation in Canada has only reached the stage of killing off the woodpeckers hasn't had much truth in it for years. But lumbermen on the west coast are becoming increasingly concerned over the rapid wartime depletion of some of B. C.'s best timber. Need for airplanes is rapidly depleting the remaining supplies of first-grade spruce, while it is estimated that in the last six years the reserves of first-growth Douglas fir have been cut in half.

Lumbermen already sold on scientific reforestation heard another solution recently from Prof. Bror Grondal of the University of Washington: "In a few years timbermen will not be interested in the size of the trees and the amount of clear lumber that each tree will produce. But they will be interested in the volume of wood that can be produced in fast-growing second growth timber, readily converted into pulp and paper, plastics and fabricated boards. That is where the future of the industry lies."

* * *

Fish-trap Trouble

Fishermen's unions have added their voice to that of several British Columbia members of the House of Commons in protesting against B. C. Packers' application for establishment of fish traps at Sooke, but the company is not impressed by their arguments.

Opposition to the application is regarded as largely political inasmuch as operation of traps represents an effective way of regulating the salmon catch and is therefore no threat to all-important conservation measures on the Fraser River, but does affect the livelihood of several hundred individual gillnet fishermen.

John M. Buchanan, general manager of B. C. Packers, points out that the Sloan commission which made a thorough investigation of fish trap operation four or five years ago reached the conclusion that this form of catching salmon was satisfactory, and the companies then running traps at Sooke were permitted to continue.

* * *

Lumber Saving

A sixteenth of an inch off the end of the new war matches in the United States will never be noticed by the average consumer. But a Washington statistical expert estimates the saving for the nation at no less than 400 carloads of lumber annually. On a comparable basis this would mean over 30 carloads for Canada.

* * *

UNforgotten Front

Tumult and shouting over China's neglected position among the United Nations have crowded into the background the preparations being made for the relief of that nation. Three highly significant recent news items: A second "Burma Road" from India is nearing completion; air freight into China has reached a volume nearly equal to that carried on the old Burma Road" the Indian Army has now been built up to total approximately three million men.

* * *

Caviar Comeback

The sturgeon, that "armor-plated" fish that looks like a hangover from prehistoric ages, will be more eagerly sought than ever by fishermen in eastern Canada this year. The reason: War has closed off imports of caviar from foreign countries. The roe of Canadian sturgeon, according to connoisseurs, is equal to that of any fish in the world for caviar. In fact, certain parts of the Dominion, notably Quebec and New Brunswick, once had a thriving caviar business. Now it seems this may make a comeback.

Farm Implement Restrictions Need Revision, Duncan Says

Massey-Harris Co. believes restrictions governing raw material supply to farm implement manufacturers will have to be modified if agricultural production is to reach objectives set for it, J. S. Duncan, president, told shareholders at the recent annual meeting. He added that farm implement production this year will be "greatly reduced in relation to the preceding year, and the volume of war work will increase."

Implement production in Canada and the United States for 1943 is presently set at 33% and repair parts at 165% of 1940. This compares with 80% and 150% respectively last year. Exports, except those to Great Britain, are also restricted.

In spite of these restrictions, Massey-Harris Co. was able to achieve a farm implement production last year approximately equal to that of 1941, which in turn was 25% over 1940 and one of the highest years on record. Adding volume of war output, total turnover far exceeded any previous record last year.

Postwar Planning

The company has established a special department to assist the management in planning for the postwar period. Its staff, and that of wholly owned subsidiaries, has increased to 12,635 from 8,714 a year ago. A further increase is expected this year.

Mr. Duncan pointed out that Massey-Harris received the first munition order placed in Canada by the British Mission. Since then its production of war equipment has grown. It is now making, or has made at some time, 40 mm. shells, 25 and 60 pdr. shells, Anson wings for training planes, truck bodies, ammunition boxes. It has co-operated with Research Enterprises Ltd. in making certain important parts, with the Naval Armaments department in production of equipment, with the U. S. Army ordnance division in producing tank parts and complete tanks and with The de Havilland Aircraft Co. in production of wings for the Mosquito fighter-bomber.

To handle this work existing plants were altered and new buildings erected at Brantford and Weston. The Nash-Kelvinator plant at Racine, Wis., was purchased to make tanks, and Mosquito wing production is being carried on in buildings erected by the Canadian government for this purpose.

Your Victory Loan Dollar

Where We'll Get the Cash

On April 27 next Canadians will be asked to subscribe to at least $1.1 billion Fourth Victory Loan bonds. During the three week campaign Canadians will meet an unprecedented challenge — never before have they been asked for such a sum; now they must subscribe at least the equivalent of $96 for every man, woman and child just as increased tax levies will first be felt.

Slogan for the loan will be "Back the Attack!" Strength of the backing will depend on how well individual subscriptions come through. Target for this loan is three million subscribers, 50% more than in the Third Victory Loan. Minimum objective for individual subscribers is $500 millions, one third higher than the last time.

Can it be done? On the basis of Third Victory Loan subscriptions here is where the cash must come from:

	Millions of $
Individuals	500
Special names	26
Government accts.	54
Ins. cos., pens. funds., etc.	177
Min., trust & loan, real est. cos., etc.	356
Total	1,113

The high level of income taxes and the 100% excess profits tax have meant virtually a ceiling on what corporations and institutions can subscribe. With replacement equipment hard to get it is probable that some part of depreciation allowances will flow into Victory bonds. However, war finance officials are not banking on much better than $600 millions from this group.

Good index of how well the small bond buyer is ready to meet the fourth loan campaign is the total of savings deposits with the chartered banks. On Sept. 30, 1942, just before the Third Victory Loan, such deposits amounted to $1,748 millions. When the loan drive wound up that figure had been cut to $1,629 millions. Latest data available is up to Jan. 31, 1943, when savings deposits totalled $1,722 millions. In December Canadians put $43.7 millions into their savings accounts, in January they added another $49.3 millions, so that in just two months they replaced around 80% of what they had withdrawn to buy bonds.

Vital United Nations' Talks Are Scheduled at Washington

(Continued from page 1)

of the peacetime hit-or-miss approach to wartime agriculture.

The President got Davis off to a good start by announcing allotment of more steel for farm implements and restoring to larger farm manufacturers production of this necessary machinery. The attempt to concentrate this in smaller plants was a mistake, Mr. Roosevelt acknowledged, because the smaller manufacturers lacked distribution and service organizations to serve the farmer.

Davis's first job is to look into the establishment of some kind of a land army, long advocated in Canada. Mr. Roosevelt praises British experience, because it increased farm production through a land army 60%, and apparently means to profit by that example. At the same time, in addition to the 550,000 farm workers already deferred by the draft, three million more will be excused this year—and draft boards will be instructed to get tough and refuse to let war-struck youths leave vital jobs in the field just to shoulder a rifle.

Thousands of other farm boys whose military training is not so far advanced will be given furloughs to help back home.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

	Date Issued	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Municipal—							
Delhi, Ont., Board of Trustees of R. C. Separate Schools	Mar.	Harris, MacKeen, Goss & Co.	5%	1944-58	$14,300	....	....
St. Lambert Catholic School Trustees	Mar.	Credit Anglo-Francais	4%	1944-68	313,500	99.51	....
St. Pierre, P.Q.	Feb.	Privately	4%	1944-73	95,000	100	....
Dominion—							
Canada Deposit Certificates	Mar.	Chartered Banks	¾%	Sept. 21 '43	110,000,000	100	....
Canada Deposit Certificates	Mar.	Chartered Banks	¾%	Sept. 28 '43	55,000,000	100	....

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Steep Rock Mines (U. S. funds)	Mar.	Otis & Co., Cleveland	5½%	1957	$2,250,000	....	....

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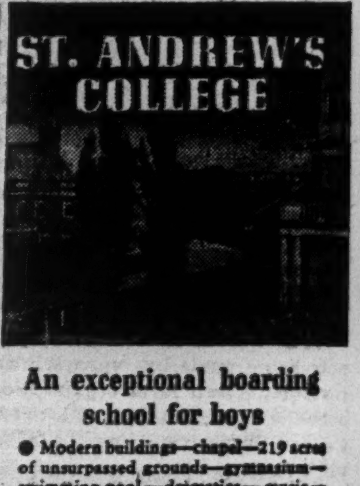

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In Your Opinion—

Should Schools Stay Open For Warworkers' Children?

The Question: Should Public Schools be Kept Operating on a Modified Basis During Coming Summer Holidays to Look After War Workers' Children?

Kate Aitken

Well-known speaker on household topics, recently appointed to consumers' branch of W.P.T.B., Ottawa.

Some provision should certainly be made for children of war workers during the summer holidays. The public schools have the room, the recreational facilities and the means of looking after these children whose only summer playground is the street. The problem would be adequate staff so that the school teacher herself is not overworked and drained of vitality for the fall term, but let's have a heart for these children.

* * *

Mrs. Harvey Agnew

President, National Council Y. W. C. A., Toronto.

To keep public schools open, even on a modified basis, would create unnecessary problems. Children can be looked after properly by existing organizations such as government nursing schools, vacation schools, organized playgrounds, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. summer camps. I would urge that an existing government plan be developed immediately to meet the situation. A National Fitness Act should be passed by the Dominion government as soon as possible so that funds may be available.

* * *

Miss Marjorie Bell

Visiting Homehakers' Association, Toronto.

I consider it imperative that care should be available during holidays for children of all working mothers. A competent committee should be set up and the plans which they advise put into effect. All existing community resources should be coordinated and their functions extended as needed. Schools might be required in some districts but not in others. Adequate nutrition and outdoor activity suitable for each age group are of greatest importance.

* * *

Mrs. Rex Eaton

Assistant director, Women's Division, National Selective Service, Ottawa.

Public school children require release from ordinary school routine both for the sake of health and successful work during the following school term. Children of mothers employed in war industries are no exception.

School buildings, play grounds, parks should be available where necessary for supervised recreational activities and serving of meals. The community should intensify recreational programmes and organized summer camps should be fully used. Under the Dominion-Provincial agreement for day care of children several school centres provide supervision and meals for children of war working mothers. These centres and others to be opened will continue operation during the summer.

* * *

Mrs. Hugh Mackay

Prominent in Women's Organization, Rothesay, N.B.

Rather than keeping public schools open during the coming summer I feel that other organizations should take care of children. School buildings and grounds could be used. The shortage of teachers has put extra strain on the teaching staff. They must have a let-up. Children also need a change of occupation. The only time when bodily health can be established is during the years of bodily growth. The mind gets many second chances.

* * *

Mrs. H. F. MacLeod

Leader in I. O. D. E. and educational circles, Fredericton, N.B.

In places where there are many women engaged in war industries I would consider it very necessary to have some recognized supervision of children who would otherwise be left to their own devices. Schools seem to offer the best solution as the buildings and equipment are ready and at hand. Programmes should be made attractive and if possible include healthful outdoor activities. As there are very few women engaged in war industries in New Brunswick the plan would probably not be necessary here.

* * *

Helen Gregory MacGill

Judge, Juvenile Court, Vancouver.

Yes, schools should be kept open and school grounds operated as playgrounds under supervisors.

Rising delinquency, youthful lawlessness, illegitimacy involving mothers fifteen years and under, and sexual immorality is alarming. Homes are disorganized, parents, elder brothers and sisters are engaged in war work or in the forces. This presents a dark picture for the future.

Citizens should realize that thousands of school children cannot and will not go to farms, orchards and canneries. With schools closed children will lack even school discipline. Citizens everywhere should see that all children have the opportunity to become good citizens. Cities and districts should face the situation; formulate considered, concrete plans to solve their own particular problems; set geographical limits; invite leaders and all residents to participate in this great work.

The church, women's institutes, local, professional and business firms, trade boards, Rotary clubs, Kiwanis clubs, pensioners, old age veterans, relief, Scouts, Guides, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. should all go to work on this problem. Committing a handful of youths to jails and industrial schools or talking about delinquency means too little and too late. What are we going to do about it?

* * *

Mrs. Allan McAvity

Well known in women's organizations in Saint John, N.B.

The problem of caring for children of women war workers here differs from that in more thickly populated provinces as the number of such workers here is comparatively small. I feel that children left to care for themselves should be supervised in centres but that supervised playgrounds with instructions in handicrafts would be more satisfactory than schools. It would seem that

(1) It would be difficult to secure teachers for summer schools.

(2) That older children might object to attending them.

(3) That nursery schools should be kept open the year around for all children of pre-school age.

* * *

Mrs. C. E. Platt

Prominent in women circles, Windsor, Ont.

The Windsor Playground Association has successfully cared for the children in the supervised play in the public parks and swimming pools so that there was not one fatal accident to a child on the city streets last summer. Also very satisfactory improvement in moral character was noted. This association in conscious of the increasing needs and are planning accordingly. Many of the paid supervisors and voluntary helpers are teachers and for this reason I do not feel that it is necessary to keep the public schools open this summer.

* * *

Rev. Andrew Roddan

First United Church, Vancouver, B.C.

Every soldier and war worker has the right to ask "What are you doing for my children while I am overseas or working night shift in a war industry?"

I believe we should keep our public schools open on a part-time basis. We should organize vacation schools with bright, interesting programmes in every community. An army of junior farmers for senior grades could be organized to work under proper supervision. Every playground should be kept open and constructive leadership given. All fresh air camps must be kept on a full-time basis. Juvenile delinquency is on the increase in Canada.

We must meet this challenge by a programme of education, recreation, co-operation and inspiration. Ask yourself this question: "What can I do to help solve this problem?"

* * *

Dr. Kenneth H. Rogers

Canadian Representative, Big Brother Movement, Toronto.

I am not convinced that the situation warrants the consideration of operating public schools on a modified basis during the summer holidays. In addition I think the wrong idea is being considered. School children need the break from school in the summer time and fresh air and sunshine in the open country.

We should be considering the possibility of increasing our fresh air camp facilities for war workers' children and for children whose fathers are overseas, as well as for children who are forced to live in the downtown sections of the larger cities. National selective service and food rationing authorities should give priority to the needs of camping organizations and if need be there should be government subsidies to insure the health-giving and character building value of summer camp for all needy children.

* * *

Bessie Touzel

Toronto Welfare Council, Toronto

Extension of care to children of working mothers is necessary if delinquency and neglect is to be reduced. Younger school age children have shown an alarming increase in delinquency. Schools in the areas in which these working mothers live are logical centres with plant and grounds available for such a programme. Any such development should supplement existing facilities in clubs, community centres, vacation schools, playgrounds and camps. The programme should not give the idea that this is a continuation of school. Day care programmes are necessary in our war effort to reduce present absenteeism and turnover.

* * *

Dr. Dorothy Turville

Dean of Women, University of Western Ontario, London.

Sound children are the nation's hope of survival of Canadian civilization. When the disruption of the home leaves children unprotected some other organization should assume even partial supervision of youthful effervescence and energies in order to curb the growing scourge of juvenile delinquency and to guide the new generation to good citizenship. What better agency for this essential task than teachers largely trained and equipped at state expense. The teachers' vacation sacrifice is a logical concomitant of the war workers' sacrifice but temporary discomfort is not an exorbitant price to pay for permanent freedom and victory.

* * *

A. J. West

Executive editor, Montreal Star, Montreal.

Communities where no special provision is made for looking after the children of war workers during the summer holidays, face a problem which might well be solved by operating the public schools on a modified basis. Existing day nurseries operated in connection with certain war plants might be enlarged to accommodate children of school age and prove more satisfactory to parents. Failing this, and in cases where parents could not send their children to summer camps, it would seem expedient that a perplexing problem could only be solved satisfactorily by keeping certain schools within the proximity of war plants operating in a modified way.

* * *

Hon. Cairine R. Wilson

Member of the Canadian Senate.

Under Dominion-Provincial agreement a limited number of nursery schools are now operating for children of war workers. Certain schools under the same act are supplying a hot meal to pupils whose mothers are working in war industries. I suggest that these plans be extended during the holidays and full use made of playgrounds and other facilities. Children may be taught handicrafts and nature study and other interesting subjects outside of the school curriculum in public schools where the need exists.

Protest Timber Control Order Prohibiting Export of Lumber

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Continued scarcity of logs may delay resumption of pulpwood export from British Columbia to the United States until midsummer.

Action of the Timber Controller in cancelling the permit previously granted International Trading Corp. of Seattle to export several million feet of lumber and structural timber from operations of the Lakeview Lumber Co. near Powell River, B.C., is being protested by business interests.

The Seattle company, contractors for U. S. Army engineers, previously endeavored to sell its potential production to the Canadian government, but without success, it is said. Then it was granted authority to rebuild its mill on the understanding that it could engage in the export business. The agreement was revoked when Ottawa laid down its new policy of log export.

The Powell River Board of Trade contends that the new order is detrimental to the United Nations inasmuch as the mill will not operate unless the contract already negotiated between the management and International Trading Corp. is executed. Already a considerable investment has been made.

Cancellation of the contract has also held up plans of a private group in Powell River to establish a war industry there to construct supply barges for the U. S. army engineers. Lumber necessary for this programme was to have come from the rebuilt mill.

Logs for the paper industry in British Columbia continue in short supply, and Powell River Co. has announced it will operate on a 5⅔ day week.

Quebec Eases Death Duties

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Revision of the Quebec Succession Duties Act will provide complete exemption from duties when the property transmitted in direct line or between consorts does not exceed $10,000, plus $1,000 per child surviving or leaving descendants.

At present such exemption is granted only if the property is transmitted to the consort of children of the deceased, and provided that there is a surviving consort. When there is no consort, the amount of exempted property is limited to $1,000. Further, the amount exempted for children is at present limited to $5,000, another restriction removed by the new revision.

There is, at present, no exemption when the property passes in the direct line descending. Further, if the aggregate value of the property transmitted exceeds the amount for which exemption is allowed, all exemption disappears even if the excess is less than the amount of the duty. The new wording stipulates that in such case the amount of the duty shall not be greater than the amount of the excess.

Collateral Line

In the collateral line the exemption of $1,000 is allowed at present only if the estate passes to a brother or sister of the deceased, who is dependent upon the latter for support. The new text removes all duties in the collateral line when the aggregate value of the estate does not exceed $1,000.

In order to facilitate prompt settlement of insurance claims, the new Act permits each insured to pay to the consort, children or descendants of the deceased, without waiting for the collector's certificate, an amount not to exceed $1,500. The new wording expressly states that a policy of insurance payable owing to the death of an insured who has no domicile in the province, shall not be taxable therein.

Another change is to extend the delay allowed for payment of duties from four to six months, and sons on active service in the armed forces or in the merchant marine, the delay shall only run from the date of the official return establishing that the person is dead or presumed dead.

Investment Notes

Output of crude oil in Colombia, where International Petroleum Co. is the largest producer, declined to the lowest point of the year in December, the Oil & Gas Journal reports. Last year's output of 10.6 million bbls. was lowest since 1926 and compares with 24.6 million bbls. in 1941 and 25.6 million bbls. in 1940.

* * *

Bathurst Power & Paper Co. declared a dividend of 25 cents a share payable June 1 to shareholders of record April 30. A year ago at this time the company declared an extra of 25 cents in addition to the regular quarterly payment. Decision to omit the extra at this time reflects the decline in earnings which the president, R. L. Weldon, spoke of at the annual meeting.

* * *

Industrial Acceptance Corp. 5% cumulative preferred shares have been called for trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange. The listing covers 15,000 shares.

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On the tables of Canada there is variety of healthy, tasty food surpassed nowhere.

True—today we can buy only just so much sugar, coffee, tea, butter... tomorrow additions may be made to the list of commodities for which we must have coupons. But surely there can be no quarrel with a system of distribution that assures sufficient for all — privation for none. This is not shortage — it is the highest example of democratic principles — it is sharing.

Canadians are learning the lesson of live and let live. We *share* with our fellows at home — with our armed forces — with those where shortages mean only one thing ... hunger.

That we have a diminishing choice of consumer goods—less gas for pleasure driving—less money left for recreation-spending—less of this and that non-essential means *not shortages*...

in 1943 it's SHARING

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A Few Facts for the Chicago Tribune

Canada is Land of Milk and Honey, But It Doesn't Flow Freely Today

Tribune Report

"Canada is a land of milk and honey, overflowing with bacon, canned goods, new bicycle tires, five-course dinners, mountains of shoes, and most of the luxuries denied to Americans under the rationing system. You can even buy a brand-new automobile, provided it is not in what is known as the government pool. Canadian stores are loaded with the finest cuts of meat. You can buy all the meat you want. You also can buy mechanical ice boxes, typewriters, sewing machines, rifles, shotguns, gas and electric stoves, and all the ammunition you need."

Recently the Chicago Tribune published an article on the supply situation in Canada, based on a survey mainly of the area between and including Montreal and Toronto.

Its conclusion, that Canada is a "land of milk and honey," is not correct, even in a literal sense. True, milk is still plentiful, but condensed milk sales had to be restricted for a time, and milk products, particularly ice cream, are under production restrictions. Honey is almost unobtainable, although the occasional grocery store might have a jar or two on hand.

That Canada is "overflowing with bacon, canned goods, new bicycle tires," etc., is equally inaccurate. Most of the articles named by the Tribune can be purchased in Canada, but the restrictions and qualifications on these purchases render much of the apparent abundance meaningless.

Throughout, Canada has only adopted rationing as a last resort, on the principle that the more rationing, the more red tape and wasted manpower. Footwear is not rationed in Canada because there are enough shoes to go round, even more important, because no significant "run" has yet developed on the existing stocks. On many other apparently plentiful articles, the supply is either very limited or restricted to certain classes of users.

And Canadians face a number of limitations that do not apply south of the border. Typical are the drastic cuts in beer, wine and spirit sales (plus a reduction in the strength of spirits to 70 proof), almost complete absence of nylon stockings and peanut butter. No imports of sporting goods and other luxury items from the United States have been permitted since Dec., 1940. Gasoline rationing is not as tight as on the U. S. eastern seaboard, but is spread equally across the Dominion, regardless of proximity to sources of oil supply.

Basic factors in making Canada less of a formally rationed nation than the United States are two, fiscal and physical. In finance, Canada's income taxes are among the highest in the world, have been drastically increased each year. And Canada has not hesitated to use the sales tax to deter excess spending. Thus all "luxuries" are taxed 25%.

In the physical sense, the greater part of Canada's war production is in weapons never before made in the Dominion. A more complete and lengthy tooling-up period has been inevitable, with the result that some production of civilian goods, later banned, was continued into 1942.

Even with this production, the supply of most commodities referred to by the Tribune is painfully scarce.

The Facts:

●Yes, you can still get bacon in Canada—once in a blue moon. Of course, the packers are only allowed to distribute to the domestic trade one half the amount they distributed in 1940—this in the face of tremendously increased demand. But if your butcher regards you with affection you may still be able to get half a pound every six weeks or so. Meanwhile we are shipping most of our supply to Britain—at least 675 million pounds this year.

Canned Goods—

●It is also true that our stores have canned goods. The quantity is limited, though, and the range is even more limited. It is difficult to get canned fruits; impossible to get canned fruit juices. There is little jam, no peanut butter. Manufacturing of many lines which used to be in heavy demand—pork and beans is an example—has been banned by the government to save containers. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board keeps an inventory of all canned goods held by manufacturers and wholesalers, sees that they are released to retailers in small quantities. Some retailers have imposed their own rationing system on consumers—limiting a customer to one or two cans with an order. If our canned goods situation is better than that of the United States, it is because we started conserving supplies early in the game, and because we clamped down on hoarding, establishing strict penalties. Even this has not prevented shortages which have grown acute.

Bicycle Tires—

●You can still buy a bicycle tire, provided you turn in an old tire. You get the new one if the old one is beyond repair. The only tires being made are for adult-sized bicycles, and the only reason they are being made is that so many war workers ride wheels to work. We have not made any children's bicycles, or bicycle tires, for a long time.

Banquets—

●You can still buy five course dinners in Canada, if you have the money, even as you can still buy them in the United States. Of course, no matter how expensive the dinner in Canada, you can only get one small pat of butter with it, one cup of coffee, and a maximum of three lumps of sugar. And no whipped cream.

Shoes—

●"Mountains of shoes" is another half-truth. Canadians have no trouble getting footwear, but the supply is not unlimited, and on top of that the footwear being made now has been simplified by regulation, to save costs and materials. The U. S. shoe ration is three pairs a year. It is doubtful whether Canadians, on an average, buy two pairs of shoes a year. In 1938, Canada manufactured less than two pairs per capita; in 1941, with rapidly growing armed forces (each man requiring four new pairs of boots or shoes) Canada made only three pairs per capita.

Refrigerators—

●"You can still buy mechanical ice boxes . . ." Yes, if you can find one. We don't manufacture them any more. Last fall those in the hands of manufacturers were frozen. These are now being released a few at a time, under the direction of the administrator of electrical refrigerators, who specifies where they must be sold. They are going only to places which have had the largest wartime influx of population. Of five of the largest dealers of household appliances in Toronto, four had no refrigerators, and one had two of the more expensive models. These refrigerators are subject to the 25% luxury tax, are also subject to installment buying regulations which mean a larger down payment and larger installments than formerly.

Typewriters—

●And you can still buy typewriters—provided you buy nothing but a portable or a standard machine more than 10 years old. All standard machines less than 10 years old have been reserved for government offices and for firms which are devoting more than 80% of their capacity to war work.

Stoves—

●There are no restrictions on gas stoves, but they are hard to find. To get an electric stove you must have a certificate of essentiality from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. You receive this certificate if you can show you have no stove in working condition, and that there are reasons why you must have an electric stove rather than a gas or coal range.

Automobiles—

●There's nothing to stop you buying a new car in Canada—except the fact that you almost certainly won't be able to find one. A checkup showed not one of a dozen of Toronto's biggest dealers has a single new car for sale—or any idea where one could be located. When production of automobiles was stopped early last year, dealers had few on hand. The supply was soon exhausted. With perhaps a few exceptions, the only new cars in the country today are held in a government pool, won't be released until they are needed for essential purposes—by doctors, for instance. This will not be until good second-hand cars are no longer available. Some dealers report even second-hand cars of more recent models are getting scarce.

Sewing Machines—

●No sewing machines or parts for household use have been made for a year. Dealers are supplied from the factory on a quota basis, from what stock was on hand when manufacturing stopped. A few are still available but types are limited and they become more difficult to get all the time. Sewing machine dealers are closing many branches because they can get nothing to sell.

Rifles and Ammunition—

●You can still buy rifles—if you can find any. This is also true of shot guns, with the reservation that certain models of shot guns have been frozen. However, you cannot buy ammunition, which is rationed for essential purposes, may only be sold to such classes as Indians and trappers, who depend on hunting for food, persons who require ammunition to protect their livestock from wild animals, etc.

Joins Firm

Alfred Bunting, who has been admitted to partnership in the Toronto Stock Exchange firm of Peaker, Trent & Bunting. This firm was formerly known as Hambly, Peaker & Trent.

The Bondholder

Abitibi bonds have come in for some further buying, moving up about four points on the week to around the 65½ mark. As previously noted here the Privy Council decision on the Abitibi legal tangle is expected fairly soon while interest has been given the situation by anticipation of another payment on the bonds. Usually well informed sources indicate that another payment of possibly ten points might be forthcoming in May or sooner. To date, Abitibi has made two payments on account of principal, one for 13 points and the other for ten.

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Similar buying demand has been made evident in other sections of the bond market. Among the features are Browns which have moved up around three points in the past few days to get up to 89 bid. A good annual statement is being awaited for this company. Dealers report that several fair-sized orders have come in for Algoma Central Railbonds which have strengthened some 2½ to 26½.

Activity in the past few sessions has been sufficiently good to indicate that the corporation bond market is not ready to go to sleep despite the absence of the great majority of professional traders on Fourth Victory Loan organizational work. While some of the smaller bond houses have closed up tight most are maintaining a skeleton staff to maintain contacts and handle the volume of business from regular clients.

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Fourth Victory Loan efforts to place at least $500 millions of the new securities with individual subscribers are drawing attention in the United States. A $13 billions loan will soon be launched in the U. S., a comparable figure with the $1.1 billion Canadian target, on a per capita basis. We are aiming to place around 45% of the loan with individual subscribers. Around 15% of the American Victory Loan issues floated last December were taken up by individuals. On the situation the Journal of Commerce, New York, comments:

"The Treasury in this country hopes to increase the proportion of government securities that will be purchased by individual investors next month. It seems quite doubtful, however, that it will succeed in placing any such percentage of its issues with individuals as is done in the Dominion. For one thing, the war has been marked by a much greater redistribution of income here than in Canada, where wage controls have been more effective. Secondly, the Canadian loan drive is marked by a much more intensive house-to-house campaign to sell Governmental securities, with far closer organization of local communities for the purpose.

"When the Victory Loan drives have been completed in the two countries, the results should be studied carefully to see whether Canadian experience offers any valuable lessons for the United States, to help us tackle the problem of placing Government loans with individual investors more successfully."

Market Opinions

Strong stock market action recently is the occasion of searching for its causes and some idea of what may be ahead, although the possibility of reaction is not dismissed.

Barron's N. Y. (The Trader)—Most generally cited factor in the sharp upheaval which pushed the industrials out of the two-point range they have traversed for five weeks was fear—or hope—of inflation . . . That inflation is likely to break forth suddenly seems highly doubtful in view of the serious consideration which the administration and Congress have given it all along. . . . Around the top individual stocks shoot forth from time to time to suggest a broadening further advance, and such factors as earning power and yield become academic in the face of impressive paper profits. But, since the market is always looking forward, it may be well to enquire what there is in sight if prospects of inflation and of early peace untimately prove to be mere mirages.

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Barron's N.Y. (The Dow Theorist)—The breakthrough has occurred in an unusually decisive fashion. The explosive force with which this action took place constituted a real tribute to the technical soundness of the market, and ran directly counter to various indications which had hinted of underlying weakness. A less violent rise to new highs would have been looked upon with suspicion, but under the circumstances it seems the averages can continue to show firmness in the near future and perhaps to extend the rise.

The Shareholder

Trading on margin in stocks selling under $5 a share is prohibited by the New York Stock Exchange from April 1 after which date those buying such stocks will have to put up the cash. Object of this new rule, which also applies to bonds, is to curb what had been suggested by some was getting to be an undesirable surge of speculative interest in low-priced stocks. It will mean uniform margin requirements for all exchange members. Previous margin rules had been established by Federal Reserve System requiring buyers to put up at least 40% of the purchase price for all stocks.

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Margin trading in Canada has long been established on a uniform and regulated basis. The Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges require that purchases of shares quoted for $1 or less shall be for cash; between $1 and $4, 40% cash must be put up; between $4 and $40, 33 1/3% cash is required and over $40 a share 30% cash.

Conditions here are different from those in New York, particularly for the Toronto exchange which has large amounts of low-priced mining shares contributing substantially to the volume of trading. The general rule adopted has been that non-dividend paying mines and those quoted under $1 a share cannot be traded on margin but there are certain exceptions. At present margin trading is permitted in Toronto on a list of about 15 mining shares which have sold under $1 a share and there is at least one exception, Castle-Trethewey, to the rule that margin trading is not permitted on non-dividend paying mines.

Trading on the Montreal Curb Market is not subject to the same restrictions as to margin and other matters as is that on either the Montreal Stock or Toronto Stock Exchange.

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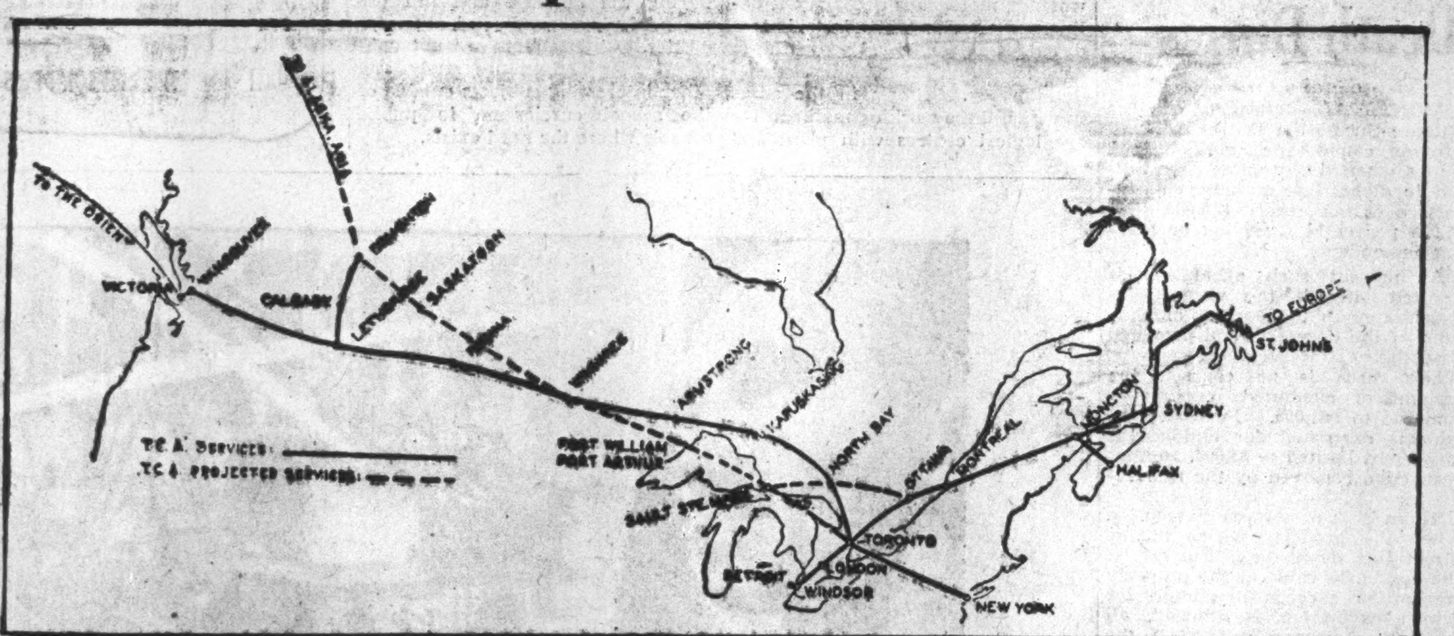
Refundable portion of excess profits tax is a "contingent deferred asset," its refund "contingent upon world events rather than upon 'management' and 'business conditions'," writes Albert Hattin, C.P.A., of Hattin & Hattin, Toronto, commenting on the editorial in the March 27 issue of The Financial Post on this subject. He would follow the policy of charging full amount of the tax, including the refundable portion. When returned by the government, he would credit it directly to surplus or capital accounts. He argues that "refundable portion constitutes a deferred business expenditure. It will be refunded to the business upon the happening of certain events and after the lapsing of a certain period of time over all of which the business has no control."

The Post advocated in its editorial some uniform method of handling this refundable tax, which would be the same for all companies and assure that statements were comparable. This is one ready means of taking some of the uncertainty and confusion out of the analysis of financial statements. To achieve this essential uniformity of treatment, The Post regards the entire amount of the tax provision, including the refundable portion, as a charge against the year's earnings.

T. C. A. Maps Plans For Postwar



—*Map from T. C. A. Annual Report.*

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Plans for transocean flying are under consideration by Trans-Canada Air Lines, says H. J. Symington, K.C., in his annual report as president.

"Canada's national air line is destined to play an important part in world aviation," he states. "Canada occupies an important position in the future of the air world. The shortest routes between North America and Europe and Asia cross Canada and weather conditions are stable. Formulation of detailed programmes must await development."

Three T.C.A. flight crews were assigned in 1942 to supplement the transatlantic flight crews of British Overseas Airways Corp., the navigators being seconded from the R.C.A.F. Supervisory personnel of the company also participated in this operation. At Montreal airport the maintenance and overhaul of the British Overseas Air Transports is performed by T.C.A., upwards of 200 mechanics being engaged.

Shorter Canadian Route

Mr. Symington announced that Trans-Canada plans a shorter route for its Canadian transcontinental service, over Lake Huron and Lake Superior, instead of to the north of those lakes, and thence to points of exit in western Canada and the Yukon Territory.

Extension of T.C.A. service to the Yukon Territory and Alaska has been deferred for the time being, Alaska having been declared a military zone by the U.S. government and all civil flying operations prohibited.

In conjunction with post office authorities, T.C.A. plans to extend its line from Vancouver to Vancouver Island as soon as the necessary permit is received from the Board of Transport Commissioners. Airport facilities are now available and the new service will give Victoria and other island communities direct air mail, passenger and express service.

Map Is Significant

A significant outline map is incorporated in T.C.A.'s annual report for 1942. Existing routes are shown in a heavy black line. The projected services are indicated by a broken line.

The eastern terminus of the black line is St. John's, Nfld., from which point an arrow is drawn and marked "To Europe." At the western terminus another arrow line is drawn and marked "To the Orient."

New routes for the future include a direct line from Ottawa to Sault Ste. Marie, crossing at North Bay. Another goes directly from Toronto to Sault Ste. Marie, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton. From Edmonton a broken line and an arrow point "To Alaska, Asia."

Investment Notes

Inter-State Royalty Corp. reports that investments at Dec. 31, had a book value of $1,154,890. Gross revenue from royalty income since acquisition amounted to $529,193 to the end of last year, and the reserve for depletion totalled $144,726 to the same date.

In December the company had a gross income from royalty and rentals of $19,617, while accumulated income from the same sources for 1942 amounted to $52,820.

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East Kootenay Power Co. gross income* of $53,845 in February was down $7,369 from that for the same month last year. Operating expenses dropped only $4,656, leaving net earnings of $24,022, down $2,713 from Feb., 1942.

For the 11 months ended Feb., 1943, gross income of $677,721 was up $20,814 from the like period of the preceding year. Operating expenses advanced $33,535, leaving net income of $396,783, as against $409,504 the year before.

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Canadian Investors Corp last year pursued a policy of consolidating its holdings in a smaller number of more readily marketable securities. The result is that the trust now holds only 40 individual stocks and bonds compared with 53 a year ago. Changes made in the past year follow:

ADDITIONS	DELETIONS
Bonds	
Gatineau 5/49	Brown Co. 5/59
United Secs. 2/52	Cons. Paper 5½/61
Preferred Shares	
Can. Steamship	Inter. Paper 5%
Gatineau 5 & 5½%	
Common Shares	
Can. Dredge & Dk.	Algoma Steel
Consol. Mining	Adams Express
Hudson Bay Mng.	Amer. Inter. Corp.
Imperial Oil	Andian National
Montreal Power	Atlas Corp.
	Chesterville Larder
	Donnacona A
	Equity Corp.
	Fraser Cos.
	Kerr-Addison
	Macassa
	Noranda
	Preston E. Dome
	Standard Radio
	Tri-Contint. Corp.
	U. S. & For. Secur.
	Wright-Hargreaves

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Abitibi Power & Paper Co. bondholders are likely to receive a further payment on account of principal although application for this payment has not yet been made. Prospective amounts mentioned are $100 per $1,000 principal amount of bonds although this is not confirmed officially. Two previous payments have already been made totalling $230 per $1,000 bond. An early decision is expected from the Privy Council on the appeal from the sale order of Mr. Justice Middleton announced last year.

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Famous Players Canadian Corp. is expected to report earnings for 1942 after taxes, exclusive of the refundable portion, higher than in 1941 when net profit was $1.2 millions, or $2.70 a common share.

Life Insurance Advertisers Outline Six Objectives

At the Eastern Round Table of Life Insurance Advertisers Association in New York City recently six objectives for life insurance advertising departments were outlined:

To secure an adequate volume of new business from the right people at moderate expense.

Maintain satisfactory relations with the company's own policyholders.

Build loyalty and support of the field and home office staffs.

Help general agents and managers recruit new fieldmen.

Strengthen the goodwill position of the advertiser's own company in the life insurance community itself.

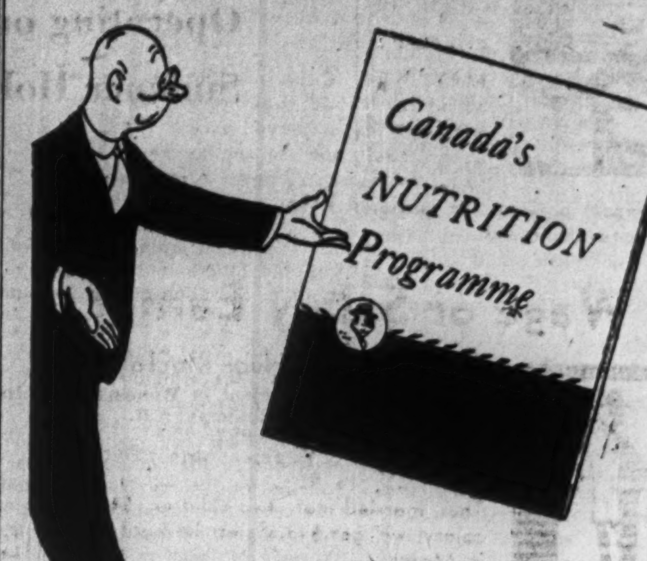
Inspire and maintain respect of government authorities.

War Worker Market

It was admitted there was considerable difficulty in reaching the war worker market because of the abnormal working schedules of many in this group. Morgan S. Crockford, sales promotion manager of the Excelsior Life Insurance Co., who sat in as a panel member at the discussions, claimed that his company has found a house-to-house mass canvas the best method of meeting the problem.

The field men work the district in squads, he explained, each man taking a section. At lunch time the men assemble, compare notes and discuss ways and means.

BIXBY PRESENTS



THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF PRINTED PROMOTIONS FOR VICTORY

"Canada's Nutrition Programme" is the title of the first and comprehensive 'follow-up' to the now-famous "Bixby's Dilemma".

Published with approval of Nutrition Services, Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa,—this attractive and timely book is filled with practical ideas and suggestions designed to promote the National Nutrition Campaign . . . to assist Canadian business in creating sound constructive advertising that will help the war effort, and to develop wartime advertising that will keep the company name alive.

You will want to make use of your copy of "Canada's Nutrition Programme", because it is packed with valuable material and suggestions. If you haven't received a copy we will gladly mail one free on request.

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY LIMITED
Specialty Papers Division
HULL CANADA

Corrugated Paper Box Co. shareholders elected A. G. Walwyn, Toronto, to the board of directors at the recent annual meeting. Other directors were re-elected. Mr. Walwyn, who replaces J. A. Gairdner on the board, is a director of Gairdner & Co., investment dealers of Toronto.

Your Portfolio of VICTORY BONDS is your badge of patriotism.

Save and Increase Your Holdings

Burns Bros. & Denton
LIMITED
Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds
244 BAY STREET, TORONTO AD. 9371
CHARLES BURNS W. H. DENTON

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY, LIMITED
355 St. James Street West, Montreal
Branches in the principal cities of Canada

Courtlandt H. Peaker and Seymour Trent
carrying on the Business of
HAMBLY, PEAKER & TRENT
announce that
MR. ALFRED BUNTING
has been admitted to partnership and that the Business will be continued from this date under the name of
Peaker, Trent & Bunting
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Dominion Bank Building, Toronto
ELgin 3293
April 1st, 1943

Taxpayer's Calendar

The Employer

APRIL 1 — First payday in April begins checking off taxes from employees' salaries or wages according to new table of deductions.

MAY 31 — Report employees' gross earnings for 1942, together with all taxes deducted by employer during 1942, to government and to employees. Use forms T-4 Summary and T-4 Supplementary for report to Dept. of National Revenue—individual slips for reports to employees.

The Wage or Salary Earner

APRIL 1 — Finds his first April pay envelope slimmer by the amount formerly credited to him for eight months' National Defense Tax payments in 1942, and by the rise in percentage collected from 90% to 95% of the total due. Thus, married man, two children, $4,000 salary, will get $13.69 less in April than in March.

JUNE 30 — File return for 1942, on form T-1 (T-1 Special if income not more than $5,000), and pay at least one third the balance due.

Balance due is found by calculating the total 1942 tax liability, deducting approved voluntary savings (not to exceed the compulsory savings element of the tax), divide this balance by two. From this amount deduct the taxes already paid for 1942 as reported by the employer. Of the balance, one third must be paid June 30.

Thus for married man, two children, salary of $4,000, $200 of approved life insurance premiums annually:

Total income		$4,000.00
Gross tax	$1,148.00	
Less: Voluntary Savings	200.00	
Unadjusted tax	948.00	
Less 50%	474.00	
Net tax	474.00	
Less: Paid in 1942	375.00	

Balance owing, at least one third payable June 30—$99.00

DECEMBER 31 — Remainder of the 1942 tax, if any, must be paid.

The Professional Man

And others whose income from sources other than wages and salaries is more than 25% of their total income.

MARCH 31 — File T-7-B form, giving estimate of 1943 income and 1943 tax. Send T-7-B form with payment of 20% of the estimated tax, to Inspector of Income Tax.

JUNE 30 — File return for 1942 income on same basis as salaried man, on same date, deducting the tax payments made Oct. 15, 1942 and Jan. 15, 1943, from half the net tax liability, and paying at least one third of the balance. Thus a married man with two children, $4,000 income and $200 approved voluntary savings:

Gross income		$4,000.00
Gross Tax	$1,148.00	
Less Voluntary Savings	20.00	
Unadjusted tax	948.00	
Less 50%	474.00	
Net tax	474.00	
Less: *Paid Oct. 15, 1942	237.00	
*Paid Jan. 15, 1943	237.00	

Balance owing, at least one third payable June 30 .. 0.00

Also pay 25% of estimated 1943 tax.

*Assuming 1942 income was correctly estimated, if not there would be a balance owing, or a credit due the taxpayer. Latter can be applied against 1943 taxes.

SEPTEMBER 30 — Pay 25% of estimated 1943 tax.

DECEMBER 31 — Pay 30% of estimated 1943 tax, and pay any unpaid balance owing on 1942.

The Farmer

JUNE 30 — Files report on 1942 income and pays at least one third of the balance owing on same principle as other taxpayers.

DECEMBER 31 — Estimate 1943 income on form T-7-B and pay two thirds of the tax estimated thereon.

The Investor

Follows same timetable as professional man, taking credit on 1942 taxes for the 5% national defense tax levied at source on all dividends and interest paid to him on stocks or bonds registered in his name up to Sept. 1, 1942, after which the normal tax of 7% was deducted from his dividend or interest receipts. In addition, the investor will be credited with payments made Oct. 15, 1942, and Jan. 15, 1943.

If investment income exceeds $3,000, the 50% "forgiveness" of 1942 taxes does not apply on the excess, the entire balance to be paid, but half of the amount owing is not due until after the taxpayer's death.

ALL TAXPAYERS

MARCH 31, 1944 — File returns on 1943 income, accompanying them with any amounts still owing.

Can. Breweries Net Still Ahead

Approve Issue for Postwar Expansion; No Further Beer Cuts Expected

Shareholders of Canadian Breweries have approved issuance of debentures up to a limit of $10 millions, including presently outstanding debentures now reduced to under $1.4 million. E. P. Taylor, president, told shareholders that one purpose of the creation of this new issue was to provide for possible postwar opportunities for expansion of operations and plants.

Mr. Taylor added that net earnings, after all charges, have been in excess of those of the corresponding period of last year in spite of government restrictions on sale of its products.

Government Policy

He referred to the "controversy" over the government's policy on reduction of available supplies of beer for sale but did not suggest that any change was expected. He added that no further reductions in amount of beer for sale are likely.

J. A Bohannon, Cleveland, president and chairman of Brewing Corp. of America, with which Canadian Breweries is affiliated, was elected a director of the latter company to fill a vacancy.

Company Reports

Trans-Canada Airlines

Trans-Canada Air Lines reports operating revenues in 1942 of nearly $7.4 millions, an increase of 26% over the preceding year. Passengers carried increased 23%; air-mail traffic, 66%, while air express traffic was more than double that of 1941.

After providing for all charges including 5% on capital investment, the surplus on the year's operations was $494,915. This contrasts with $302,436 the year before.

Under the T.C.A. Act, half of this surplus will be applied in reduction of the mail rate for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1944, reducing this rate by 8%. The average mail rate for 1942 was 45.57 cents a mile, compared with 48.16 cents a mile in 1941.

In his report, H. J. Symington, president, states further increases in passenger, express and rail traffic are anticipated in 1943. "There will also be development in the field of special war activities engaged in by the company."

Income Account—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Gross Revenue:		
Passenger	$3,065,453	$2,348,428
Mail	3,211,922	3,058,121
Express	173,020	78,811
Excess baggage	29,460	18,341
Incid. services	857,463	304,092
Total	7,337,318	5,807,794
Less: Oper. expenses	3,917,812	3,579,269
Ground facilities	1,530,966	1,170,222
Incid. services	599,512	155,488
General expenses	545,518	394,261
Tax accruals	34,591	6,896
Exchange, etc.	13,270	11,721
Capital interest	200,734	187,500
Surplus for year	494,915	302,436
Working capital	$1,953,775	$1,616,055
Balance Sheet Changes		
Cash	$688,451	$388,494
Supplies	826,140	635,623
Property & equip.	5,883,683	5,110,754
Insurance reserve	403,161	292,171
Oper. reserve	29,700	......
Capital stock	4,600,000	3,750,000

Sarnia Bridge

Sarnia Bridge Co.'s financial statement for 1942 reveals net income of $34,450 compared with $24,222 the year before. Earnings on the "A" stock were equal to $2.29 a share, compared with $2.02 in 1941. The increase was partly due to higher operating profits, and partly due to lower tax provision.

Working capital showed an improvement. A marked gain in accounts receivable was reflected in larger bank loans.

At the recent annual meeting, insufficient shares were represented to vote on the proposals for capital reorganization and the plan was shelved.

Income. Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Net profits	$152,930	$146,725
Less: Salaries, etc.	24,180	21,395
Depreciation	29,027	25,252
Tax provision	*61,273	75,856
Net profit	34,450	24,222
Add: Prev surplus	8,349	......
Tax adjustment	26,763	......
Less: Addit. deprec.	40,886	487
Previous deficit	......	16,360
Surplus forward	32,676	8,349
Earned on A stock	$2.29	$2.02

*Refundable portion $5,885.

	1942	1941
Working capital	$222,783	$170,864
Balance Sheet Changes		
Cash	$ 931	$ 8,269
Accts. receivable	234,451	108,562
Inventories	202,361	213,773
Bank loans	153,550	17,000

C. N. West Indies SS

Canadian National West Indies Steamships Ltd. reports operating revenues in 1942 of $5.6 millions, as against over $6.7 millions the year before. No list of vessels is incorporated in the report, nor is any comment made by R. C. Vaughan, president.

The income account shows that after all charges, there was a surplus of $273,879, as against $593,215 the year before. Principal change in the balance sheet is a drop in investment in vessels from $9.2 millions to $5.8 millions, together with a corresponding increase in insurance fund.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Oper. revenues	$5,600,496	$6,756,463
Less: Oper. expenses	4,220,219	5,029,106
Oper. profit	1,380,277	1,727,357
Less: Int. public debt	470,000	470,000
U. S. Exchange	51,700	51,700
Bond discount	77,362	......
Govt. interest	346,702	346,701
Depreciation	160,633	262,645
Amort. discount	......	3,094
Surplus	273,879	593,215
Working capital	$545,465	$938,118
Balance Sheet Changes		
Vessels	$5,805,632	$9,189,634
Cash	599,221	1,825,692
Due C. N. ins. fund	605,349	187,159
Insurance fund	5,738,646	2,772,739
Current Govt. advances	781,214	1,205,656

Hart Battery

Inventories of Hart Battery Co., St. Johns, P.Q. were $254,262 at Oct. 31, 1942 as compared with $205,994 at Dec. 31, 1941, valuation basis being the lower of cost or market price.

P. A. Thompson, president, states that in order to facilitate efficiency the fiscal year of the company has been changed to end Oct. 31 instead of Dec. 31. Thus latest figures are for ten months and not the comparable year.

Income and Surplus Account	10 mos. ended Oct. 31 1942	12 mos. ended Dec. 31 1941
Net income	$74,329	$78,757
Less: exec. sals.	12,426	13,187
Directors' fees	1,960	2,360
Depreciation	10,847	14,092
Tax provision	23,425	22,000
Net profit	25,671	27,118
Less: Dividends	7,500	20,000
Surplus	18,171	7,118
Add: Tax adj.	2,487	2,142
Previous surplus	215,387	206,126
Refund. port. of tax	1,091	......
Surplus forward	237,136	215,386
Earned per share	$0.51	$0.54
Paid	0.15	0.40
Working capital	$422,635	$392,322

McColl-Frontenac

McColl-Frontenac Oil Co.'s financial statement for 1942 shows relatively little change in gross and net earnings. Earnings on the common stock were equal to 45.8 cents a share, as against 43.3 cents in 1941. Gasoline rationing resulted in a decrease in sales of motor gasoline and automotive lubricants, but this was more than offset by increased demand for aviation gasolines.

Crude oil purchased for refining decreased from 6,674,390 bbls. in 1941 to 5,512,068 bbls. in 1942 due to lack of ocean transportation. "With inventories at their present low level," says J. M. Pritchard, president, "it will be necessary that crude oil imports during 1943 be received in sufficient volume to supply the present high levels of wartime consumption of essential aviation gasoline and industrial fuels."

The company is continuing its search for crude oil in Canada, extending a programme on which over $500,000 has been spent in recent years.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Operating profit	*$4,558,226	$4,726,164
Add: Invest. income	36,240	36,152
Profit on assets	133,162	16,250
Total income	4,727,629	4,756,066
Less: Deprec. reserve	1,458,888	1,408,170
Prov doubtful accts.	93,300	101,127
Pension fund	117,297	107,636
Bond disc. amort., etc.	42,887	46,339
Bank interest	692	964
Bond interest	488,712	499,607
Inventory reserve	213,551	380,000
Income & E. P. taxes	†1,440,000	1,360,000
Net profit	872,303	852,224
Less: Pref. divds.	459,930	462,552
Common divds.	135,000	......
Surplus for year	277,373	389,672
Add: Prev. surplus	3,814,250	3,566,517
Inventory reval.‡	1,106,449	......
Less: Inventory res.	1,106,449	......
Pension instal.	49,626	82,914
Income tax adjust.	283,249	
Pref. red. cost	57,639	59,026
Surplus forward	3,701,109	3,814,250
Earned on preferred	$11.41	$11.05
Paid	6.00	6.00
Earned on common	0.46	0.43
Paid	0.15	nil

*After charging legal fees $10,202; remuneration of executive officers $130,583; remuneration of other directors $15,525.

†Including $94,642 refundable portion of excess profits tax.

‡Adjustment arising from revaluation of Jan. 1, 1942 inventory from "Last-in-First-out" to "Average Cost" basis. §Loss.

	1942	1941
Working capital	$9,227,580	$7,182,537
Balance Sheet Changes		
Cash	$1,998,922	$333,375
Receivables	3,656,[illegible]19	3,455,867
Inventories	7,622,641	8,043,768
Sub. investments	1,805,997	1,692,222
Funded debt	11,300,000	11,600,000
Preferred stock	7,645,500	7,709,200

Northern Telephone

Northern Telephone Co., New Liskeard, Ont., in its statement for the year ended Dec. 31, shows a decrease in revenue and expenditure, but a "satisfactory year" is reported by T. McCamus, president.

At Dec. 31, 13,910 telephones were in use as compared with 14,189 in the previous year. The largest decrease was at Kirkland Lake, but business at that centre is now reported to be gaining. Long distance toll revenues were down.

Outstanding bonds were paid off during 1941. It was felt advisable, declares Mr. McCamus, to sell the company's Victory Bonds for this purpose, in order to provide for uncertain conditons and a possible decrease in business.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Gross earnings	$524,473	$525,935
Less: Expenses	319,136	321,239
Net earnings	205,338	204,726
Less: Depreciation	72,650	73,217
Int. & prem	6,065	5,772
Taxes	46,131	44,981
Net profit	80,492	80,756
Less: Dividends	47,796	47,796
Surplus for year	32,696	32,960
Add: Prev. surplus	303,645	271,931
Less: Tax adjustment	......	1,246
Surplus forward	336,341	303,644
Earned per share	$0.17	$0.17
Paid	0.10	0.10
Working capital	*$21,596	$24,289

*Excess of current liabilities over current assets.

Barker's Bread

While cost of materials has risen 35% in the last three years, standard bread prices have remained unchanged, J. B. White, president of Barker's Bread, Ltd., Toronto, states in the annual report for the year ended Dec. 31. Mr. White expresses a hope that some form of price relief will be given in the near future.

Payment of the preferred dividend, although the amount was earned, was deferred and $25,994 carried to the surplus account. Arrears of $5 per share are thus current. During 1942, 667 preferred shares were purchased for redemption and cancelled, saving $3,335 in accumulated dividends and $1,667 annually.

A mortgage of $145,000 given in part payment in 1937 for the Bredin Bread Co. was $116,500 at the end of 1942. The Canada Life mortgage of $80,000 at that time had been reduced to $10,000 and the Good Rich Oil Co. mortgage taken by Barker's Bread Ltd. in part payment for property sold to the concern was at the end of last year $34,000. It is proposed by Barker's Bread Ltd. to consolidate these into one net mortgage with provision to retire a large portion or all over a short term.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Operating profit	$85,626	$39,420
Less: Depreciation	41,253	43,030
Income taxes	18,379	4,534
Net profit	25,994	*8,144
Less: Subs pref. divds.	600	600
Surplus for year	25,394	*8,744
Add: Prev. surplus	138,439	147,183
Surplus forward	163,833	138,439
*Deficit		
Working capital	$60,771	$19,306

Ault & Wiborg

Ault & Wilborg Proprietary, Ltd., and subsidiaries experienced a decline during the latter part of 1942 in principal business, printing inks, but the loss was more than made up for by the new lines developed since the war, states A. C. Ransom, chairman of the board, in the report for the year ended Dec. 31. The new lines developed are being used in increasing quantity in war and essential industries.

Operating profits are down owing to expenses incurred in rehabilitating the newly acquired property at Royce Avenue, to moving a dry color plant to the site and to equipping a modern research laboratory.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Operating profit	$329,161	$335,480
Add: Inc. from invest.	13,163	16,697
Less: Taxes	146,357	145,852
Net profit	195,967	226,324
Less: Pref. divids.	24,728	24,728
Common divids.	36,000	72,000
Surplus for year	135,239	131,596
Add: Prev. surplus	345,552	234,324
Less: W/o stks. & bds.	2,384	18,369
Pref. divd. Feb. 1, 1943	6,182	......
Surplus forward	472,224	345,552
Earned per share: Pref.	$43.58	$50.56
Paid	5.50	5.50
Common	$3.80	$4.48
Paid	0.80	1.60
Working capital	$886,951	$809,573

Riverside Silk

Net profit of Riverside Silk Mills, Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31, was $71,592 as compared with $74,282 in the previous period. On the class A stock net profit was equivalent to $2.58 as against $2.47 a share.

Cash on hand at the close of 1942 was $69,624, down from the 1941 figure of $314,274, a change more than offset by a rise in government bonds to $446,944. Merchandise and supplies were $37,545 as against $66,033.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Net profit after deprec., taxes	$71,592	$74,282
Less divds.: Class A	60,000	60,000
Class B	10,000	......
Surplus on year	1,592	14,282
Add: Prev. surplus	527,015	497,697
Tax adjustment	7,872	5,286
Debt. adjustment	......	9,750
Less: Bond sale loss	298	......
Surplus forward	536,181	527,015
Earnings per share:		
Class A	$2.58	$2.47
Paid	2.00	2.00
Class B	0.58	0.71
Paid	0.50	
Working capital	$538,485	$519,859

Sangamo Co.

Net profits of Sangamo Co., Leaside, Ont., are lower for the year ended Dec. 31, despite an increase of total business. G. W. Lawrence, president, points out that the decline reflects war contracts, in which the greater part of manufacturing capacity is engaged and on which profit margins are lower than normal.

The year closed with $252,901 in cash and accounts receivable, and $266,511 in current liabilities. This figure includes a balance of $55,088 for taxes, on which $67,000 was paid on account in 1942. Inventories total $789,844, compared with $783,227 at Dec. 31, 1941.

Contingency fund was increased by $40,000 to $100,000, as a reserve against unforeseen circumstances or to meet possible postwar expenses. During 1942, $145,272 was written off as depreciation, including special depreciation allowed by the War Contracts Depreciation Board.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Oper. profit	$464,182	$526,063
Less: Selling exps.	195,006	216,100
Net earnings	268,177	309,962
Less: Sundry deduct.	8,759	17,579
Invest. reserve	13,769	4,328
Income, E. P. taxes	†100,000	125,000
Conting. reserve	40,000	20,000
Net profit	105,649	143,055
Less: Com. divds.	40,773	45,303
Surplus for year	64,876	97,752
Add: Prev. surplus	596,740	498,988
Loss on sale of plant	83,244	......
Surplus forward	578,372	596,740

*Excess of expenses over net profit.

†Refundable portion of E. P. T. ($2,500) has not been taken into account.

	1942	1941
Earned per share	$2.33	$3.15
Paid	0.90	1.00
Working capital	$776,234	$721,128

Barber-Ellis

Working capital of Barber-Ellis of Canada Ltd. was up from $581,178 to $711,419 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1942. Government bonds held in 1942 totalled $129,950, as against government and bonds of the company together totalling $54,591 at Dec. 31, 1941. Dominion and excess profit taxes were prepaid to the extent of $59,934 at Dec. 31, 1942, this bringing about a decrease in current liabilities.

Consol. Inc., Surp.—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Net earnings	$222,807	$138,562
Less: Bond interest	21,474	22,104
Sinking fund	......	10,500
Loss on bonds	......	25
Adjustments	878	......
Taxes	135,754	59,639
Net profit	64,701	49,294
Less: Pref. divids.	4,200	4,200
Comm. divids.	22,000	22,000
Surplus on year	38,501	23,094
Add: Prev. surplus	*220,149	114,955
Adjustments	15,090	......
Surplus forward	273,740	138,049
Earned per share: Pref.	$5.39	$4.11
Paid	3.50	3.50
Common	1.12	1.62
Paid	0.50	0.50
Working capital	$711,419	$581,178

*In 1942 earned surplus carried forward from 1941 at $138,049 was consolidated with capital surplus of $82,100 which had arisen from redemption of first mortgage bonds and which was previously shown separately.

A Big JOB THAT NEEDS ACTION!

● *Your* Action . . . *Your* Drive to influence others.

These are vital days in the 4th Victory Loan—days in which to organize for ACTION, in your Business, Plant, Office or Shop.

You know the need for finishing this War quickly.

You know the need for Supplies, as well as the need for National Financing to purchase them. (And, too, the danger of public lethargy, due to premature optimism!)

You know the need for your Employees to SAVE and *Invest in Victory Bonds*, for Victory as well as for their personal security in the Post-War period.

Yours is a responsibility to LEAD—to buy, personally, all the VICTORY BONDS you can—and to urge your Employees to do the same.

Yes!—this 4th Victory Loan is a big job that needs ACTION! Make your plans now. Gather your Key Men around—in Shop, Factory and Work Rooms—and organize for a powerful, energetic Victory Loan Drive.

The 4th VICTORY LOAN WILL NEED—
A Greater Number of Investors—
and Greater Amounts from ALL

National War Finance Committee

The Editorial Page . .

Tribute to Canadian Skills

That a country which, prior to 1939, had never made a "heavy" gun has been able to turn out 15,000 of them since then, is an achievement in which Canadians can take satisfaction. It has been possible only through the wholehearted co-operation between industry, workers, armed services and government leaders. This country had no knowledge of how to make guns when the war started but across Canada there was much industrial experience and a willingness to do the best that was possible, to improvise and adapt skill and machines.

The fact that it was a Bofors gun from the plant of Otis-Fensom Elevator Co. that happened to be No. 15,000 in the procession of guns that have rolled from Canada's factories since the war started was incidental. Last week's ceremony of handing over gun No. 15,000 might just as well have taken place at the plants of any one of a number of other gun firms.

What is important is that Canadian industry and workers have been able to accomplish so much in a field entirely strange to them less than four years ago. It assures that Canada can contribute her share of war equipment needed to win.

Did We Get Our Money's Worth?

Revelation that the Wartime Information Board has cost the Canadian taxpayer $579,000 in six and a half months will very properly cause the Canadian taxpayer to ask what he has got for his money. And all the evidence shows that he has got very little indeed except a large staff of varying degrees of impressiveness.

To achieve a total war effort in a democracy, it is essential that the public get the facts and that policies, restraints and campaigns should be clearly explained.

This job is constantly being done by the periodical and daily press, by the radio, poster, and motion picture industries. The best public relations man in the world is completely dependent on what these outlets do with his material.

The public relations man has his proper place and money spent on public relations can be very well spent. But when spending for this purpose reaches this scale and the accomplishment is so limited, the Canadian people deserve a frank report, and the W.I.B. programme requires very candid evaluation.

One inescapable fact seems still to have escaped the minds of Ottawa policymakers: The best public relations of all comes from wise, courageous and unimpeachable conduct. Then public relations money need not be wasted trying to present a bad case in a favorable light. Then, periodicals, newspapers and other media can only have favorable facts and favorable comment to give.

The Financial Post has urged and still does, that information machinery is desirable to get Canada's war story told in the United States because of the extreme importance of maintaining goodwill between those two countries. But let's be sure we are getting good value for our money.

A Weapon the Free Must Use

A useful and timely piece of realism comes from Lionel Gelber, University of Toronto history staff, in his latest book, "Are Empires Doomed?"

Ever since Versailles this generation has been drenched in the moonshine of uninformed and other-worldly idealists. These same dreamers are busy again planning a world order.

To them, and to us, Mr. Gelber speaks wisely:

"The people's war is a war for power—to deny power to the enemies of mankind, to preserve it in the hands of the free . . . . Welfare policies alone will neither make nor keep the peace. For they can have no power other than the power of the nations who believe in them and promote them. After a century of effort . . . . where is Europe's social progress today? It has vanished and it has done so to some extent because the central problems of power—as they affected the issues of war and peace, of empire and national freedom—were ones which social reformers ignored and of which they have been ignorant . . . . So the true social reformer may not be the one who deals in resounding phrases, but one who beseeches that what you do tomorrow be not undone the day after . . . . For realism in the service of idealism is a weapon freedom must either learn to use or perish."

The Financial Post's Platform for War

1. *All manpower and resources, efficiently used, wherever needed, to win the war.*
2. *A national war cabinet of Canada's best, chosen not on party lines.*
3. *A non-political industrial executive to organize and direct procurement of war supply.*
4. *Pay-as-we-go policy, to the utmost possible limit to avert inflation.*
5. *Elimination of wasteful spending by public bodies or private individuals.*
6. *Planning NOW for postwar, by government and business, to ensure full employment and improving social standards through individual, competitive enterprise.*

Where Sickness Hurts Most

That the costs of illness are today by far the heaviest for the middle income group is by now well recognized. Whether or not the Health Insurance Bill comes through the legislative mill in anything resembling its present form, its starting point that a satisfactory measure of this kind must cover more than the lowest income group is realistic and sound.

Extensive provisions now exist for the medical care of the low income group. The medical profession itself carries a very large part of this load by charging small fees or no fees.

But in the middle income group, costs of medical care are often disastrously heavy. For this group the doctor should not be expected to pare his fees. Because of its general standard of living comfort, this group wants expensive kind of hospital and nursing services, the very last word in treatment and attention.

That the man with $3,000 a year wants a private room and a couple of nurses to tend his wife may often be sheer snobbery and misplaced generosity. Public ward patients frequently find themselves being tended by the most outstanding specialists in the profession, men of a skill far beyond that of the family physician.

But there is no use denying the fact that in sickness most people throw economic sense out the window and it will probably long remain that way.

If there is to be a health insurance plan for Canada it should be extended well up the income scale at least.

A Good Start on Planning

The memorandum on postwar planning just produced by the Montreal Board of Trade and the Chambre de Commerce of Montreal deserves the study of other planning groups, because in several respects they would do well to copy it.

First, this brief is significant because French- and English speaking groups have joined forces on a project of the utmost importance. This is the way it should be.

Second, it sets up a joint programme for businessmen and civic officials. Combining the two interests should result in a balanced, practical, over-all programme serving the interests of all community groups.

Thirdly, the Montrealers go on the assumption that to do anything, they should first, in each field covered, get the most expert technical advice and guidance available. This is simple wisdom too often ignored. Too often businessmen think they know something about architecture and too often aldermen think they know about merchandising. "Don't call the plumber when you need a piano tuner" is sound advice.

A National Figure

The passing of Sir Edward Beatty takes from the scene one of the great, colorful and truly national figures of Canadian life. The public saw glamor in his job as head of a world-girdling enterprise. The tilt of his hat, the powerful roll of his shoulders, the tough, amiable grin made him one of the best-known, and one of the most popular public figures.

His boundless faith in Canada and in the democratic system of individual enterprise was a commodity of which this country has far too little and of too weak a brand.

The strength, efficiency and versatility which he fostered in the organization of the Canadian Pacific Railway, makes its contribution to the war effort one of the most outstanding by any single company in all the United Nations.

The loyalty and esprit de corps which his regime fostered among C.P.R. workers is an outstanding demonstration of the fine achievement in good citizenship that comes from intelligent application of the simple and immutable principles of co-operation between workers and managers to get work done.

The Postwar World . . .

In this department The Financial Post notes current comment, opinion and research on the world that will face us after the war has been won.

For Permanence in Natural Resources

Below are extracts from the speech of Dr. Robert C. Wallace, to the Empire Club at Toronto, last week. Dr. Wallace is principal and vice-chancellor of Queen's University, and has had long contact with the natural resources of Canada, beginning in 1910 when he became head of the newly created Department of Geology at the University of Manitoba.

* * * *

Because of the intensity of the war and because of the demand for certain types of metals, there is now no capital available for finding new mineral materials across Canada, except perhaps in the strategic minerals which may not be quite so important when the war is over. The result is there are being mined out those properties which had reached development before the war broke out and no new properties, practically, are coming forward. No new prospectors are in the field to find those properties. No incentive is being given to find them. No money is available from financial corporations to do so. The result will be this, and it is a very serious problem, that when the war is over there will be a hiatus, there will be a gap of some considerable time, unless we take thought ahead of time, which will add to the difficulty of employment, because the employment is not just the job, the employment will be normal in normal times, and there is no way to meet that, that I can see, except to take this matter in hand now and see to it that through wise government regulations that taxation on mining is of a kind that will encourage the development of new money into the finding of new minerals of a kind that will be needed after the war.

It is, I think, our responsibility to see to it that this great industry of Canada, this very great industry of the Province of Ontario, carries on continuously, without a break, when the war is over. We can only do that if we take thought now and get prospectors trained out in the fields so the new properties can be found.

We must not forget that the forest industry of Canada exported in the days before the war more than $300,000,000 worth on the right side of the trade account. That is we exported more than $300,000,000 worth of forest products than we imported into Canada and the credit on the right side of the trade balance of $300,000,000 is no small thing for a country such as ours. It means a great deal in our national economy. That we must attempt to maintain. What the situation may be after the war, what the conditions of trade may be, whether Britain will still be willing to give preferences to a country like Canada, as against a country like Norway in forest materials, we do not know, but we must not forget that the export trade in forestry is what has kept the industry alive and without the export trade it will be difficult to get governments to put the money into your forests which are needed to conserve them. There, too, men in large numbers, both from overseas and from war industry can be employed to very great advantage after they have been trained as foresters or as loggers or in other ways, and that training will be available when the war is over.

We are not nearly at the end of our power resources but we can do a great deal more than yet has been done in connection with those streams which are easily accessible. All power companies, including our Hydro-Electric Power Commission here, are doing much with the rivers in creating the dams and the reservoirs and the necessary obstructions in order to maintain flow. What we need throughout Canada after knowing the rate of flow of our rivers, which has been determined over a number of years by Ottawa, is to determine the kind of works that are needed, so as to conserve our greatest valuable resource. Our most valuable resource is that of power for Canada, because power will mean more and more for Canada. It has meant a great deal already. It has developed our mining industry in the north, it has developed the pulp and paper industry, it is rapidly developing our electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries, which will flourish in much greater significance after the war than they have done.

Other People's Views . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

The Issue Before Us

The Vancouver Sun

An issue now emerges on the outcome of which will depend the strength of our national war programme, the stability of our entire economic system, the safety of all savings and the future of the Canadian household.

It is the simple and familiar issue of inflation. Are we to have inflation in Canada or not?

Lately dangerous forces have been at work. New pressures have surged up against the price ceiling. Strange and disturbing speeches have been made in Parliament, not only by the Opposition, but by the leader of the government.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Graydon, began the assault on the price ceiling when Parliament opened a few weeks ago. He demanded such increases in farm prices that the price of food, as a result, would soar upwards.

Finally Mr. Graydon's attack on the government's labor policies could only be interpreted as an oblique attack on the wage ceiling, which is an essential safeguard against higher prices.

Mr. Graydon's speech was supported by others from the Conservative benches—no outright attack on the the ceiling.

The government's record in this debate is not too good either. Mr. King admitted the danger of inflation but tried to place the responsibility on someone else. If the price ceiling collapsed, he said, the blame must fall on those who had undermined it, not on the government.

This is an outrageous statement from the prime minister. He cannot dodge his duty in this matter.

The duty of Mr. King is perfectly clear. He must prevent inflation, which would bring in its wake social strife, class warfare and general confusion. Mr. King must support the ceiling by any and every necessary means, and he must risk the life of his government if necessary on this issue.

* * *

The Mail-box . .

When Business is Demobilized

Editor, The Financial Post:

Everyone agrees that the civilian who goes to war should be looked after upon his return. In Canada, as in England and the United States, farsighted government and social agencies have formulated commendable plans to rehabilitate the returned veteran.

But what about business firms that go to war? No government ruling exists to assure them that they will "get back their peacetime jobs." Today Canadian businessmen whose plants are on war work have nothing but a hope that they will be looked after when peace comes, and a fear that they may find themselves, if not "out of a job," then in a market where their competitors are not only the regular businesses of old, but, as well, the government-owned, wartime-sponsored ones.

At the start of the war a great many Canadian manufacturers dipped into whatever capital they had available, or borrowed to add to old plants, to purchase new premises, to employ thousands of new hands, many of them "green," necessitating long periods of expensive training. What in peacetime might be termed luxury accoutrements, cafeterias, creches, amusements, etc., were often added to maintain worker morale. Much of this was done on the pure gamble that, when completed, it would fill a need in the production of vital war materials.

Such firms accepted the inevitable—their civilian business, either all of it or in greatest part, going out the window.

Likewise doing a great job in our war effort are those companies born of war, financed by government. Some of these plants produce the same type of goods as privately owned firms, while others manufacture substitutes.

This planning, erection and operation of many of them were made possible only through the co-operation of private businessmen whose own plants had been enlarged far beyond prospective postwar needs. They trained personnel for such government plants and even helped train personnel for plants operated by others. The net operating fees derived from such assistance in many cases barely cover out-of-pocket expenses.

Now, what will be private industry's reward when war ends? Will it see these government plants get into the hands of prospective competitors at dirt-cheap prices and with a ready made personnel which private industry has helped train? Or will private industry have to pay the penalty of buying them for their nuisance value? Neither prospect is cheerful or comforting.

After the war, on the one hand, will be many privately owned firms with increased efficiency and with facilities in excess of potential postwar needs. On the other will be those plants financed by public money, including the businessman's, with buildings and equipment mostly, if not entirely, written off and able to sell more cheaply than normal business.

If these war plants are allowed to continue in operation after the war, either by the government, or following sale to private interests, they certainly can prove detrimental to those manufacturers who increased their facilities to cope with war demands and relinquished most of their normal markets, some of which it may be impossible to regain.

No one can quarrel perhaps with self-financed war-born substitutes. Yet, there is much justification for the opinion that it would be just as unfair to allow government-financed substitutes which gain a foothold in wartime at the expense of materials impressed into service by the government to "hold their job" after the war as it would be to allow a employee, hired during the war to stay on the job while the returned veteran remains idle. The same reasoning applies to government-owned plants which duplicate prewar private facilities.

Canadian businessmen are looking for tangible evidence that in helping to win this war, they are not helping to put themselves permanently out of business.

BUSINESS OBSERVER.

* * *

Labor Supply Suggestion

The Editor, The Financial Post:

Relative your issue March 20 lead articles on unemployment: our two Saskatchewan plants providing salt cake for kraft pulp and nitrate explosive manufacture are paralyzed due to inability to secure supply of labor at the ceiling scale. If any labor supplies are available, we would appreciate learning where, as we are unable to secure them locally.

We would recommend that labor from conscientious objectors and Japanese camps be made available when properly investigated for existing shortage, and if necessary to clear the way for importation of labor supplies from Mexico.

ALLISON BISHOPRIC, President,
Natural Sodium Products Ltd.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * *

Stop Me If . . .

"Now," said the Italian officer, "the Australians are on the way. You'd better have a stiff drink so that you can meet them."

All the troops accepted but one. "Why, what's the matter, Benito?" asked a companion. "Why don't you have a drink, like the rest of us?"

"Not-a me!" said Benito. "It giffs me too much courage. I might-a wait behind when the rest of you are running!"

"It is all very well for members to proclaim fanciful postwar utopias in which the state will give to every man a house, a car, a refrigerator and a radio. But men of power, ability and courage do not want a handout. A great majority would rather have employment than a handout." — *G. B. Isnor in the House of Commons.*

Cartoon by Grassick.

NO PLACE FOR A BULL

Post-Scripts . . . .

He Knows National Income

Back in the early 'thirties budget experts at Ottawa weren't hitting the mark in their advance estimates of revenue—weren't even coming close. Donald Chalmers MacGregor, young economist at the University of Toronto, wondered why.

PROF. MacGREGOR

Seeking the answer, he decided most of the trouble lay in the fact that not enough was known about national income. He embarked on a study of this, became an outstanding authority.

Of three Guggenheim Memorial Foundation fellowships which have just been awarded to members of the staff of the University of Toronto, that to Professor MacGregor is of the greatest interest to the business community, because of the importance to business of the field in which he is working.

The theory on which the government is operating now is that, to relieve inflationary pressure, it must drain off by taxes and loans the amount by which the total income of the people exceeds the value of the goods and services available for the people. Thus, accurate data on national income is of vital importance in wartime.

Well-known for his articles in professional journals on taxation, public debt, and aspects of the business cycle in Canada, Mr. MacGregor was born in Toronto in 1905. He graduated from the University of Toronto, went to Harvard for post-graduate studies. Since 1930 he has lectured at University of Toronto on public finance, statistics and economic theory. He is assistant professor of economics.

Mr. MacGregor played a major part in preparing estimates of national income for the Rowell-Sirois Commission which differed considerably from earlier figures emanating from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. He has also been behind the scenes, but no less active, in the preparation of income figures issued regularly by the Bank of Canada and the Bank of Nova Scotia.

If the figures of the Bank of Canada and the Bank of Nova Scotia don't jibe—and they don't—it's because they measure different things.

Earnest, hard-working and amiable, Mr. MacGregor was an amateur photographer of some talent when he had the time. Lately, he hasn't had the time.

About a year ago The Economist, of London, printed an article which doubted whether Canada could possibly have had the huge increase in national income shown by statistics since the start of the war. It suggested that this country's income must have been much under-estimated before. The inference—noted by few but Mr. MacGregor—was that we had padded our national income to exaggerate our war effort.

"I think," Donald Chalmers MacGregor says, "that The Economist was quite wrong."

Before his year of Guggenheim-financed research is over, he'll probably find proof that his opinion is right. He will also, in all probability, develop data which will make easier and more accurate the job of our national fiscal authorities.

* * *

Cheery C.A.

There's a rather widespread belief that after years of concentrating on balance sheets and profit and loss accounts chartered accountants begin to acquire the glamor of the multiplication table. Exception to that belief is William Frederick Williams, newly appointed associate financial adviser to the Department of Munitions and Supply.

No staid figure-hound is dark, thick-set Bill Williams. His fellow accountants know him not only for his professional ability but also for the hearty good humor he puts into his personal relationships. Williams gets a kick out of having a good time for himself and seeing that others have a good time as well. He has been one of the leading organizers in accountants' social get-togethers and golf tournaments—incidentally he turns in a nice-looking card himself.

Mr. Williams is a native of Toronto, born, bred and educated. After schooling at Harbord Collegiate he joined the armed forces and served in France with the Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade with which he won the Military Medal.

Back in Canada he plunged into the world of accountancy and took his C.A. degree in 1923. For several years after that he was associated with George A. Merson & Co., Toronto, and served with Ontario Bakeries and Collingwood Terminals as secretary-treasurer. He returned to private practice and established his own firm in 1934. Five years later he entered into a partnership to organize the chartered accountancy firm of Hilborn, Williams & Co.

In 1940 Mr. Williams took leave of absence from his company to accept the appointment of assistant to the comptroller in the Department of Munitions and Supply. A little over a year later he stepped up to the post of executive assistant (financial) to the deputy minister. His latest move, making him associate financial adviser with M. & S., followed retirement of Arthur D. Cobban, due to illness.

* * *

Business Doctor

Here is the man who now heads the management service division of the W.P.T.B., the branch which helps businesses, especially the smaller ones, weather wartime storms.

MR. HARRIS

Back in 1915, a young Canadian gunner of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, with the mud of Salisbury Plains on his breeches, eagerly ripped open a letter from home. No missive from loved ones this. To the $1.10-a-day gunner had come a fee of $20 for two supplemental examinations from the university he left in 1914 to go overseas with the First Canadian Division.

Now, a quarter century later, that incident remains mordantly etched in the mind of Ralph Walter Harris. He was moved across to France, commissioned in the Royal Engineers, caught a wound in 1915 and was invalided home to Toronto. That $20 fee still hurting, he decided to get his full moneysworth, and back at the University of Toronto, he resumed his interrupted studies in civil engineering and took his B.A.Sc. in 1917.

To any young student pondering what university course to take, Mr. Harris recommends civil engineering as one covering a broad variety of knowledge, but also as a course that helps to teach analytical thinking.

From the practice of civil engineering to that of director of public relations for a personal loan firm is a big jump, but that is the span that Ralph Harris has made. Now on loan to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board as director of its management service division he sees a logical transition in the jobs he has held since his university days.

His business career started out with four years with the firm of C.H. & P. H. Mitchell, consulting engineers. From there he moved on to the Toronto street railway system. As the system was changed from a private concern to a municipally-owned operation, Mr. Harris departed somewhat from his previous prime task of construction to broaden out into evaluating the street car lines. With the Toronto Transportation Commission, he got his first taste of public relations work there. The T.T.C. took over a ferry and bus system and part of the new Harris duties was to stimulate traffic for the new members of the family, basically a public relations job.

After a short period with the Toronto City Planning Commission, Mr. Harris stepped into the Works Dept. of York Township just after an investigation had disclosed a rather tangled situation. He stayed with it for the next seven years helping the department to get back on its feet and restoring confidence. Since 1934 he has been director of public relations for Household Finance Corp.

In that job he has been travelling almost constantly; counting himself fortunate to get home for a short week end. That meant practically no time at all for outside pursuits or hobbies. Home life involves a son in the army, another at university and a school-teacher daughter.

An important part of his new job is to foster good relations between the W.P.T.B., retailers and consumers. That type of job is right up the Harris alley. Not only has he a very substantial foundation in public relations work, but his travels in connection with the loan business put him in contact with many small retailers, taught him something of the problems they have to face—problems that he is now helping them to meet. Through management service harassed Canadian retailers are getting detailed, professional assistance directed by the capable hand of trim, blue-eyed, grey-haired, grey-mustached Ralph Harris.

* * *

As Others See Us . . .

"Licked in Five Minutes"

Durham (Ont.) Chronicle

The Chronicle has been rather backward in saying much about the present income tax forms but now that such papers as The Financial Post have advocated something simpler, we feel we are not showing our ignorance unduly when we put in our own feeble wail. So far as we are concerned, we are licked about five minutes after we start to fill them out, and apparently we have company.

Yes, we need a simpler income tax form. Most of us are not exactly stupid, but—we are not chartered accountants, and cannot fill out the present crossword puzzle any better than we can run a telegraph instrument, a railroad locomotive or a bomber plane.

* * *

Well Informed

Edmonton Journal

In the last issue of The Financial Post its Winnipeg correspondent, who in the past has shown himself as a rule to be exceptionally well informed regarding market conditions, pointed out that the demand which had arisen on the grain exchange could not be supplied, prices thus being sent up, and he explained why. Elevator congestion was held responsible to some extent and railway congestion much more.

More light on the extraordinary situation that has developed will be awaited. There is a danger that it will be regarded as promising still better prices at no distant date and that as a consequence the effort to bring about the reduction in wheat acreage, when the crop goes in during the next few weeks, which the Dominion Government has been making will be interfered with seriously.

The Financial Post

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D. B. S. Portrays Canadian Family

OTTAWA. — Minor changes were made in the items included in the cost of living index computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Jan., 1943.

They included removal of coke, automobile tires and tubes, steel frying pans and bananas, as these are no longer available.

In addition, weights—the means taken to measure the relative importance of individual items in the composite budget—have been revised downward for tea, sugar and motor car operating costs. As reduction in motor operating costs represents mainly recreational driving, the weight taken from this item has been transferred to the recreation sub-group. Weight formerly allocated to steel frying pans has been transferred to cast iron frying pans.

By ROBERT C. STARK

You might not expect the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to come through with a work of enduring art but that would just go to show that you don't know the things of which that many-sided institution is capable. In crisply delineated but well rounded figures D. B. S. has unveiled its portrait of Canada's statistical family.

5 Haircuts a Year for Dad

In a breakdown of its cost of living index D. B. S. reveals that the average Canadian family is composed of 4.6 people—apparently no home is really complete without a better half.

But it's when we get down to details that a real grasp of earthy fundamentals is displayed. Out of the depths of its statistical wisdom D.B.S. allows a man five haircuts a year. Obviously D. B.S. is keenly aware of the shortage of barber's helpers and the need to conserve clipping equipment. A man is allowed two shaves a year from his barber but also get 65 razor blades—a straight razor user has this as so much velvet.

In these cold statistics one can find a warm appreciation for native ingenuity. Confidently relying on the hardihood that carved this nation out of the wilderness, D. B. S. allows a man each year 0.4 of a top coat and 0.8 of a suit. Along with the whole pair of overalls he gets, the modern male cuts a swank figure indeed.

In his treatment of the wife and kids the man who makes up the cost of living index reveals that he is one or all of (a) a long-confirmed bachelor; (b) a believer that woman's only place is in the kitchen; (c) a devotee of the Veronica Lake hair-do.

With a lavish hand he lets the missus have half a top coat along with assorted yardages of piecegoods out of which she can make her own dresses. Her beauty goes unadorned for there is no allowance for such fripperies as cosmetics, beauty parlor treatment and such. She gets two pairs of shoes a year but has to do without goloshes. The old man, with 3½ pairs of rubbers allowed him yearly, has the winter footwear market for the household solidly cornered.

No Clothes for the Kids

It is conceivable, of course, that there might be some particularly vain or spendthrift women who think that they should be allowed more clothing. For such sartorial headaches D.B.S. makes an annual allowance of 16 aspirin tablets.

The children, all 2.6 of them, are to be given plenty of fresh air and sunshine so that they will grow up into sturdy statistical specimens. The cost of living index assures this by making no provision whatsoever for children's clothing. They don't get any haircuts either, and during the colder weather this fact would undoubtedly prove highly advantageous as the kids could wrap themselves up in their hair cocoon style.

One striking feature of this family is its happiness. Not a single member, even little 0.6, but has a broad, flashing grin. The family may not have some things but they do have 21.7 tubes of toothpaste a year and in using it up they wear out 8.7 toothbrushes. It's almost impossible to drop into the household at any time without hearing the pleasant swish-swish of someone giving himself a molar massage.

No Cosmetics or Hair-do's for Ma

But then who wouldn't be happy and smiling in such a home as this? After a hard day at the office father comes home to dine from the 0.06 of a dining room suite and 0.1 of a set of dishes he is allowed annually. Then he can go into the living room and relax on 0.08 of a studio couch while gazing luxuriously at 0.04 of an axminster rug.

Comes bedtime and the little brood of 4.6 nestles peacefully on its 0.16 of a mattress and 0.05 of a bed spring. To keep them warm the family cosily shares one sheet and half a blanket.

In the morning, well rested, the family rises and after the usual careful tooth brushing considers its happy lot.

21 Tubes of Toothpaste For the Family

Actually, of course, the cost of living index does not indicate the total cost of things that Canadians buy. The index is a measurement of price changes—it measures changes in the cost of a family budget which includes the same amounts of the same commodities and services for considerable periods of time; it is revised only to take account of important long-run changes in consumption.

The index is based on a study of purchases of 1,439 typical wage-earner families for the year ended Sept., 1938, in the cities of Charlottetown, Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver.

The families surveyed averaged 4.6 persons. Although total incomes were heavily concentrated between $1,200 and $1,600, they ranged from a low of $600 to about $2,800 annually. There were about two tenant families to each home-owning family and about one in three operated a motor car.

P.S.—In reality the "D.B.S. family" is very different from the foregoing portrait. While allotments to various members of the family may appear peculiar, the reason is in the work necessary to measure price changes. For instance, by alloting 3½ pairs of men's rubbers, a consolidation is achieved which would measure the price change for the whole family's requirements of rubber footwear. By similar moves, the overall price picture can be obtained simply by watching the movements in a comparatively few commodities and services, thus making computation of the index a good deal simpler than it otherwise would be.

Montreal Plans For Postwar

A broad programme of postwar planning covering both Montreal proper and its environs is to be undertaken under the joint sponsorship of the Montreal Chambre de Commerce and the Montreal Board of Trade.

A 59-man Advisory Council named to head up and supervise the postwar planning is charged with evolving the master plan. Technical Advisory Commissions under the Council will reconcile diverse interests, fitting them where desired into the master pattern. A large number of working committees of experts are assigned the "down to earth" job of defining and designing component parts of the plan.

The general field of the Technical Commissions has been defined as civic and metropolitan problems and the following have been suggested as projects to be investigated:

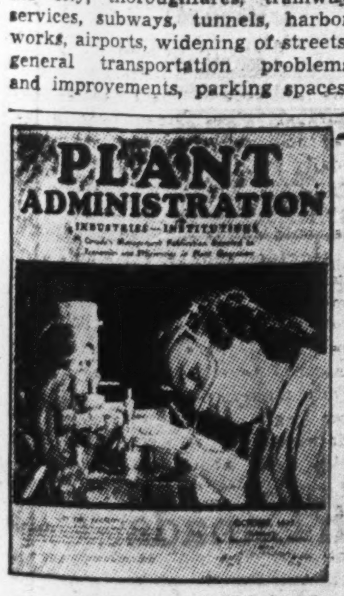
Road and bridge approaches to the city, thoroughfares, tramway services, subways, tunnels, harbor works, airports, widening of streets, general transportation problems and improvements, parking spaces, parks and playgrounds, garage accommodation, traffic problems, traffic regulations, traffic lights, housing and slum clearance, zoning, means to be taken to improve hygienic conditions and standard of living, water supply, sewage disposal, schools, hospitals, churches, etc.

Asselin Heads Council

Honorary president of the Advisory Council is the Mayor of Montreal. President is J. O. Asselin, Executive Committee, City of Montreal and president, Metropolitan Commission. Mayors of Westmount, Outremont, Verdun, members of the Montreal Council and others constitute balance of this Council.

On the Technical Commission are directors of a number of departments of the City of Montreal, the managers of outlying cities and the chief engineers of Montreal, surrounding sections, the C.P.R. and C.N.R. railroads, Bell Telephone Co., etc.

Fields of activity outlined for the Working Committees have been broken down under the following headings: Town planning, public works, transportation, building, public welfare, economic development and reconstruction, safety measures in construction, organization and taxation. Working committees will report to the city as well as the Advisory Technical Commissions.



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Quebec's Primary Power Sales Still Increasing

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Primary power sales in Quebec during December increased 15.4% over the same month in 1941, according to returns gathered by the Public Service Board. The breakdown reflects the power conservation orders put into effect last fall by H. J. Symington, Dominion Power Controller.

Industrial power demands continue to advance, Quebec sales last December being 16.5% above those for the same month of the previous year. Domestic demand slowed up, the increase amounting to only 3.6%. Transport demand increased sharply, Dec., 1942, being up 18.8% over Dec., 1941. On the other hand, commercial sales declined 14.3%; municipal and street lighting, 0.2%; and wholesale sales to municipalities, 10.8%.

Effect of these changes shows up clearly in the dollar revenues of the operators. Last December income totalled just short of $5.5 millions, or 1.4% less than in Dec., 1941. This was offset in part by a slight increase in revenues from export sales.

DECEMBER

Production:	Kilowatt Hours 1942	Kilowatt Hours 1941	Change-%
Total generation	1,707,419,847	1,758,411,998	+2.2
Total sales	1,693,527,861	1,639,917,534	+2.1
Primary sales	1,268,582,660	1,101,215,632	+15.4
Export (primary)	398,008,455	406,581,027	—1.8
Secondary sales	26,936,746	152,120,875	—82.3

PRIMARY ENERGY SOLD IN QUEBEC

Class of Service:	Kilowatt Hours 1942	Kilowatt Hours 1941	Change-%
Domestic	32,960,617	31,794,998	+3.6
Commercial	26,509,574	30,962,015	—14.3
Industrial	1,171,451,612	1,003,365,705	+16.5
Municipal and street lighting	13,608,283	13,645,090	—0.2
Transport	19,669,117	16,527,121	+18.8
Wholesale to municipalities	4,383,457	4,920,703	—10.8
Total	1,268,582,660	1,101,215,632	+15.4

REVENUES FROM SALES IN QUEBEC

	1942	1941	Change-%
Domestic	$936,658.62	$900,010.07	+4.0
Commercial	709,493.97	808,475.91	—12.2
Industrial	3,525,110.39	3,547,794.45	—0.7
Municipal and street lighting	154,840.22	156,077.07	—0.8
Transport	125,649.62	113,127.76	+11.1
Wholesale to municipalities	34,810.54	39,004.32	—10.6
Total	5,486,563.36	5,564,490.08	—1.4

REVENUES FROM EXPORT SALES

	1942	1941	Change-%
Primary energy	$1,060,416	$1,024,159	+3.6

Realty Board Reveals Aims

Following its recent formation in Toronto, the Canadian Association of Real Estate Boards has issued a memorandum outlining its objectives.

These are:

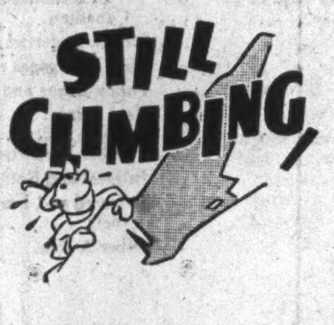
1. Full and loyal support of the war effort.
2. Maintenance among members of a code of ethics above reproach and a high professional status in commercial enterprise.
3. To assist members in rendering a more complete service to clients changing residence by advice in respect of respectable brokers.
4. To study and by Dominion-wide co-operation to offer advice from time to time on new Federal control regulations in respect to real estate.
5. To make constructive contributions to the solving of the post-war housing and readjustment problems.
6. To re-establish Canada as a nation of home owners, supporting plans to provide facilities for long-term amortization and low interest rates coupled with common sense in the application of municipal taxation.

All members will be provided with a roster of members' names and addresses from coast to coast.

U. S. Woodpulp Stocks Show Little Variation

Stocks of purchased woodpulp in the United States, as reported to the American Paper and Pulp Association for March 1, showed only a minor variation from those of the preceding month. Total stocks amounted to approximately 205,000 tons, a decrease of 4,000 tons from the Feb. 1 figure of 209,000 tons.

McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. reports that 546 shares of preferred stock have been purchased on account of the sinking fund, reducing the number of shares outstanding to 76,124.



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Let the Family Herald tell YOUR story.

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CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MAGAZINE
MONTREAL CANADA

Quebec Sets New Record In Business Activity

Business in Quebec in February reached a new high point in the province's history. Construction, employment, bank debits, textiles and newsprint accounted for the gains.

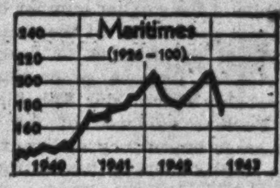
All other economic areas in Canada registered declines in general activity in February, The Financial Post's indexes show. Ontario was down for the third consecutive month, in spite of increases in construction, employment, life insurance, meat packing and primary iron and steel.

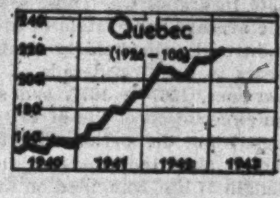
Trend of Business in Economic Areas

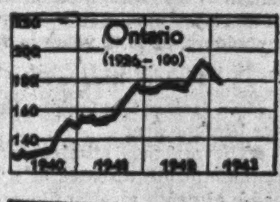
	February 1943	Percentage Change February 1942	January 1943
Maritimes:			
Constr. contr. ...... $	444,000	—53.9	1,054,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	54,000	—34.1	76,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	3,013	+15.5	2,979
Bank debits . $000,000	77.7	...	83.8
Elec. pwr. . kw.h.000	63,000	—18.2	73,000
Employment*	180.3	—2.0	195.4
Index	178.8	—13.5	197.1
Quebec:			
Constr. contr. ...... $	3,112,000	—45.5	5,265,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	440,000	—37.2	636,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	10,310	+1.0	10,453
Bank debits . $000,000	1,174	+42.1	1,157
Elec. pwr. . kw.h.000	1,654,000	+6.7	1,775,000
Employment*	198.7	+13.5	202.2
Newsprint prod., tons	221,807	—20.2	233,544
Cotton consump. .. lb.	16,126,534	+12.2	16,702,248
Index	223.1	+7.7	220.0
Ontario:			
Constr. contr. ...... $	15,045,000	+304.8	3,677,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	1,115,000	—51.0	2,068,000
Life ins. sales .. $000	17,906	+2.5	17,777
Bank debits . $000,000	1,752	+30.4	1,875
Elec. pwr. . kw.h.000	788,000	—2.6	878,000
Employment*	187.4	+8.5	188.2
Livestock slaughter.*	196.1	+1.0	165.7
Steel production, tons	245,588	—0.04	207,008
Index	181.2	+3.2	185.1
Prairie Provinces:			
Constr. contr. ...... $	759,000	—59.5	1,314,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	303,000	—25.4	259,,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	5,842	+3.3	5,837
Bank debits . $000,000	486	+11.7	546
Elec. pwr. . kw.h.000	247,000	+10.8	269,000
Employment*	140.7	+7.1	141.9
Wheat receipts .. bu.	9,512,000	+46.1	13,002,000
Wheat prices**	90/4	+16.0	90/3
Index	160.7	+6.1	162.9
British Columbia:			
Constr. contr. ...... $	660,000	+6.3	675,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	359,000	—40.1	300,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	2,730	—8.9	2,899
Bank debits . $000,000	222.2	+5.9	237.9
Elec. pwr. . kw.h.000	199,000	—2.9	222,000
Employment*	185.4	+30.0	187.4
Index	188.7	+17.3	190.3

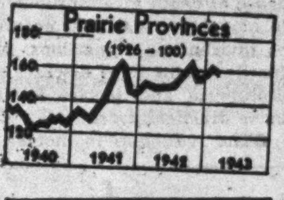
*1926=100. Employment statistics apply to previous month.

**Cents and eighths of a cent per bushel.









Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 8	Pulp and paper 7	Milling 3	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied prod. 12	Beverages 7	Bldg. mater. 15	Power and traction 15	Banks 8	Total utilities 19	Total co's. 95
(Base 1935-39=100)												
*1935 to date:												
High	134.5	234.4	149.7	123.7	135.7	118.3	128.3	153.4	146.8	118.2	145.0	134.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	68.7	60.2	69.0	65.2	61.1
1943: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	90.3	75.3	82.4	62.9	114.3	88.2	109.7	84.0	88.5	76.7	90.0	78.3
Feb.	94.0	75.8	88.3	67.2	117.4	88.1	111.8	85.0	88.0	78.6	88.0	78.7
1943: Weekly Figures:												
Mar. 4	96.6	80.8	91.4	66.1	117.2	81.6	110.7	84.9	89.1	78.7	91.6	78.9
Mar. 11	96.3	76.7	90.1	65.1	118.3	80.7	112.4	83.9	87.0	80.0	90.4	78.1
Mar. 18	95.5	76.3	88.3	63.3	116.4	80.7	111.8	84.6	88.9	80.3	90.3	77.7
Mar. 25	95.4	73.4	88.9	64.4	119.1	81.0	112.3	85.8	87.3	81.0	91.3	78.5

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Mar. 30	108.29	83.01	73.33	22.08
Mar. 29	106.91	82.82	73.06	22.06
Mar. 27	101.10	82.29	72.97	21.03
Mar. 26	105.81	81.47	72.93	21.85
Mar. 25	105.02	80.69	72.00	21.66
Mar. 24	104.50	80.44	71.18	21.55
Month ago	103.94	79.33	69.08	22.91
Year ago	81.41	65.76	63.46	16.31
High 1943	107.65	83.00	73.30	23.91
Low 1943	98.88	70.64	63.57	18.14

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Chd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Mar. 30	55.6	73.3	67.4	82.47	61.25
Mar. 29	55.4	72.0	66.5	80.47	59.72
Mar. 27	55.7	70.5	65.5	79.01	59.29
Mar. 26	55.2	70.2	65.2	79.01	58.95
Mar. 25	54.1	69.5	64.4	77.15	58.85
Mar. 24	54.2	68.9	64.0	75.98	58.56
Month ago	53.4	67.7	62.9	81.16	56.45
Year ago	41.5	56.3	51.3	65.50	40.68
High 1943	55.6	73.3	67.4	84.61	61.25
Low 1943	51.8	63.4	59.5	74.07	49.15

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION SECURITIES

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO
Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria
New York London, Eng.

"Make The Enemy Burn and Bleed"
Churchill

By continuing to buy Victory Bonds you stoke the fires of Victory and sharpen the Spearhead of the Attack. Every Bond you buy helps to force the enemy into "unconditional surrender".

No matter how large or small your order, we shall be glad to fill it.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161
Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Correspondents in New York and London, England.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1942

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 2,682,101.37	
Dominion of Canada treasury bills, bonds and other securities, (market value December 31, 1942, $12,138,000.)	11,997,517.82	
Due from employees on War Loan subscriptions, secured by Dominion of Canada bonds	458,154.43	
Accounts and notes receivable, less reserve	7,315,197.57	
Inventories of raw materials, supplies and products, as determined and certified by responsible officials of the companies and valued at the lower of cost or market, less reserve	9,819,959.48	
		$ 32,272,930.67
INVESTMENTS (non current)		
Investments in and advances to associated coal and ore mining companies		2,010,275.42
FIXED ASSETS		
Cost of works owned and operated		63,100,501.04
OTHER ASSETS		
Benefit Plan—cash and investments	$ 861,710.35	
Refundable portion of excess profits taxes	587,316.68	
		1,449,027.03
DEFERRED CHARGES		
Taxes, insurance and other expenses paid in advance		157,903.09
		$ 98,990,637.25

Approved on behalf of the Board.
R. H. McMASTER
H. H. CHAMP *Directors.*

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable		$ 4,540,906.85	
Accrued wages		222,915.82	
Provision for income, excess profits and other taxes, less paid on account		5,779,714.28	
Unclaimed dividends		9,910.52	
Dividends payable February 1, 1943			
On Preference shares	$ 194,889.00		
On Ordinary shares	345,000.00		
		539,889.00	
Loan from Dominion Government for construction of new plant facilities	$4,170,000.00		
Less repaid	2,919,000.00		
		1,251,000.00	
			$ 12,344,336.47
PLANT AND OPERATING RESERVES			
Depreciation reserve		$ 36,466,352.44	
Furnace relining and rebuilding and other operating reserves		2,945,132.56	
			39,411,485.00
BENEFIT PLAN RESERVE			861,710.35
OTHER RESERVES			
Betterment and replacement		$ 1,829,674.06	
Fire insurance		200,000.00	
Contingent		558,999.01	
			2,588,673.07
CAPITAL STOCK			
Authorized 400,000, Issued 259,852: 7% Cumulative Preference shares (participating) — par value $25.00 each		$ 6,496,300.00	
Authorized 600,000, Issued 460,000: Ordinary shares—no par value		11,500,000.00	
			17,996,300.00
SURPLUS			
Earned surplus—per statement attached		$ 25,200,815.68	
Refundable portion of excess profits taxes		587,316.68	
			25,788,132.36
			$ 98,990,637.25

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and its subsidiary companies for the year ended December 31, 1942, and report that we have verified the cash on hand, bank balances and all securities and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required and that, in our opinion, the above consolidated balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the companies' affairs at December 31, 1942, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Toronto, Ontario, February 27, 1943.

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1942

PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS after deducting depreciation and all expenses of manufacturing, selling and administration		$ 4,724,061.95
Add		
Net income from securities, and profit from sales		81,876.12
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		$ 4,805,938.07

The following amounts have been charged before determining the profit for the year:

Provision for depreciation, including special depreciation for "War" plant and equipment as authorized by the War Contracts Depreciation Board	$ 4,597,243.14
Provision for income and excess profits taxes, including refundable portion of excess profits taxes	3,362,904.15
Directors' fees	14,000.00
Remuneration of executive officers	195,400.00
Legal expenses	9,886.51

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED EARNED SURPLUS

Balance at December 31, 1941		$ 22,854,433.61
Add		
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 1942		4,805,938.07
		$ 27,660,371.68
Deduct		
Dividends declared during the year 1942		
On preference shares at $3.00 per share	$ 779,556.00	
On ordinary shares at $3.00 per share	1,380,000.00	
	$ 2,159,556.00	
Contribution to Pension Trust Fund	300,000.00	
		2,459,556.00
Balance at December 31, 1942		$ 25,200,815.68

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727)

Head Office: EDINBURGH

Branches throughout Scotland

LONDON OFFICES:
3 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
8 West Smithfield, E.C.1
49 Charing Cross, S.W.1
Burlington Gardens, W.1
64 New Bond Street, W.1

Complete Banking Facilities

Associated Banks:
Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
Glyn Mills & Co.

How Long Will You Live?

Statistics Show Average Life Expectancy is Increasing

How long do you expect to live? If you are in normal health, chances are you will live longer than your father, a good deal longer than your grandfather. Experience of insurance companies shows that people generally are living longer than they did a few years ago. The maximum span of human life is not necessarily increasing, but more people are reaching the higher ages than was the case some years ago.

While official statistics are not available, The Financial Post, basing its findings on present mortality trends, estimates that probably about 23% of the persons born in Canada in 1942, under normal conditions, will reach 80 years of age. This compares with an estimated average of around 10% to 12% of those born in 1862 who reached their 80th birthday last year.

Unofficial Estimates

In both cases figures are only estimates. For the next 80 years the only method of calculation is to assume that present trends will continue. For the past 80 years figures for Canada are incomplete because of the tremendous internal changes and lack of statistical data for the earlier years.

Such statistics as are available are from the records of Upper and Lower Canada and the areas now included in the Maritime Provinces. These have been adjusted as far as practical on a national basis to include population in other parts such as British Columbia, at that time not part of Canada.

The figures collected show that while the live birth rate 80 years ago was 37.68 per 1,000 of population compared with around 20 per 1,000 today, only 10 to 12% of those born at that time reached 80 years of age, while of the smaller number born in recent years, 21% of the males and 25% of the females or practically twice as large a proportion will probably reach their 80th birthday.

Further evidence of the longer average expectancy of life is found in studies made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. These estimated the average expectation of life of its industrial policyholders at about 34 years in the first decade of its experience, 1867 to 1877, and showed an expectation of life of 40 years at age 1 for the period 1879 to 1889. They also indicated an average length of life, computed on the basis of mortality among its industrial policyholders, of 63.42 years in 1941.

Factors Responsible

Main factors lengthening the average lifetime are:

- The practical elimination of the communicable diseases as a serious cause of death at infantile ages. Due to inoculations, stricter enforcement of quarantine regulations, etc., infantile deaths from diseases such as diphtheria and scarlet fever have been drastically reduced.
- The reduction in mortality rate under age one. Both these conditions are attributed in large measure to the work of public health authorities.
- Reduction in the tuberculosis death rate due to better preventive and curative measures.
- The discovery of insulin has postponed some diabetic deaths for many years.

Heart Diseases

On the other hand degenerative heart diseases and cancer take a heavy toll yearly. One reason for the apparent increase is that more people are now reaching the age where these diseases are likely to occur, the average age of the population being higher.

In the United Kingdom deaths from thrombosis or heart trouble are stated in recent years to be less numerous in proportion to the population than in North America. One reason advanced for this is that the Britisher normally does not live at as swift a pace as the North American. He takes longer week ends and goes in for more systematic exercise and recreation. Since the beginning of the war there has also been less high living and less congestion of population than formerly.

There, too, as well as in North America, the tendency has been to a longer average life so that while the span of human life cannot be said to be increasing, there are more people reaching the higher ages than in previous years.

Quebec Budgets For Reduced Surplus

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Budgeting for an overall surplus of $273,244 in the fiscal year 1943-44, Hon. J. Arthur Mathewson, K.C., provincial treasurer of Quebec, estimates revenue for the coming year at $90.2 millions, ordinary expenditures of $82.2 millions and outlay on capital account just short of $7.7 millions. He forecasts no new taxes.

Planned expenditures are slightly under the actual outlay for the year ended Mar. 31, 1943, which amounted to $90 millions. Revenues in the 1943 fiscal year totalled $92.3 millions.

Motor vehicle revenue at $5.6 millions compares with $7.3 millions in 1942-43, while gas tax is down to $11.8 millions from $12.1 millions. A drop of $2.5 millions to $9.5 millions is anticipated for succession duties.

Following is estimated revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1944.

ORDINARY REVENUE

From Taxes:	
Treas. Depart. Rev. Branch:	
Motor vehicle law	$ 5,600,000
Gasoline tax	11,800,000
Duties on successions	9,500,000
Taxes on corporations	15,720,000
Taxes on trans. of secur.	250,000
Licens. of hotels, rest., etc.	335,000
Taxes on tobacco	13,700,000
Sales tax	13,000,000
Income tax	2,470,000
Other taxes	44,800
Total	62,419,800
Treas. Dept., Insur. brch.	128,200
Alcoholic liquor Act, permits and duties	2,000,000
Provincial secretary	110,000
Public works	36,000
Labor	89,000
Game	20,100
Attorney-General	64,000
Total	$64,867,100
From Other Sources:	
Dom. of Canada subsidy, based on population	$ 2,739,129
Interest:	
From sinking funds	1,500,000
From other accounts	447,400
Total	1,947,400
Quebec Liquor Commission:	
Trade account	8,500,000
Less: Grant to Public Charities Fund	1,000,000
Total	7,500,000
Natural Resources:	
Lands and forests	8,401,000
Mines and fisheries	1,943,300
Game	388,400
Colonization	131,500
Total	10,864,200
Fees, various depts.	657,500
Fines, etc., various depts.	720,000
Municipal contributions:	
Maintenance of gaols and prisoners	48,000
Miscel., various depts., etc.	853,600
Total ord. rev.	$90,196,929

EXPENDITURES

Departments	Total $	Ordinary $	Capital $
Mun. affairs	124,875	124,875	......
Agriculture	6,100,000	6,100,000	......
Econ. rec. brd.	58,000	28,000	30,000
Game	527,000	527,000	......
Colonization	4,000,000	4,000,000	......
Ex. council	1,701,300	1,701,300	......
Trd. & com.	487,890	487,890	......
Education	8,976,970	8,976,970	......
Legislation	728,400	728,400	......
Mines	711,500	711,500	......
Fisheries	632,900	492,900	140,000
Attor.-gen.	4,559,890	4,559,890	......
Health & Social Welfare	6,157,700	6,102,700	55,000
Prov. sect.	4,931,000	4,920,000	11,000
Lds. & frst.	2,990,800	2,660,800	330,000
Labor	6,877,800	6,877,800	......
Pub. wks.	4,740,800	3,842,500	898,300
Treasury	21,099,160	21,099,160	......
Roads	14,517,700	8,317,700	6,200,000
Ttl. exp.	89,923,685	82,259,385	7,664,300

SUMMARY

Ordinary Account:	
Ordinary revenue	$90,196,929
Ordinary expenditures	82,259,385
Surplus on ord. acct.	$ 7,937,544
Capital account	$ 7,664,300

Bond Holdings Show Increase

A rise of $28 millions in investments is shown in the statement of the Bank of Canada for the week ended March 24. This probably represents an increase in reserves against higher deposits and an increase in note circulation. The latter reached $710.8 millions.

	Mar. 24 1943 $	Mar. 17 1943 $
Liabilities:		
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in cir.	710,791,625	707,898,680
Rest fund	6,472,953	6,472,953
Deposits: Dom.	30,199,587	17,213,102
Banks	251,304,458	247,146,234
Other	28,990,506	20,248,719
Total deposits	310,494,551	284,608,055
All other	5,931,787	7,654,022
Total liabs.	1,038,690,916	1,011,633,710
Assets:		
In Sterling & U.S.	327,389	327,389
Subsid. coin	200,239	250,901
Investments:		
Dom. gov. sh.	754,291,667	728,822,060
Other Dom. gov.	271,948,547	269,226,632
Total invest.	1,026,240,214	998,048,692
Premises	2,104,960	2,104,106
All other assets	9,818,114	10,902,622
Total assets	1,038,690,916	1,011,633,710

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Mar. 25 $	Change Year ago %	Mar. 18 1943 $
Halifax	3,620,234	—5.6	4,324,960
Saint John	2,202,101	—12.3	2,412,340
Moncton	1,084,326	—2.8	1,002,496
Sherbrooke	777,559	—3.5	1,100,923
Quebec	4,641,186	—1.2	5,424,276
Montreal	121,548,963	+21.3	145,854,296
Ottawa	62,515,243	—4.1	49,457,003
Kingston	726,335	+4.8	752,136
Peterborough	823,185	+24.5	883,438
Toronto	123,716,743	—3.8	134,017,903
Hamilton	7,226,846	+5.2	6,968,849
St. Catharines	1,126,907	—0.2	1,436,858
Kitchener	1,170,484	+3.1	1,350,202
Brantford	1,122,786	+10.4	1,286,689
London	3,503,497	+37.5	3,085,235
Chatham	729,864	+19.2	745,050
Windsor	4,014,072	—11.5	4,697,347
Sarnia	778,420	+126.2	744,344
Sudbury	958,797	—15.0	851,010
Fort William	1,075,285	—3.3	934,904
Winnipeg	50,826,180	+58.8	55,388,166
Brandon	485,701	+18.3	402,880
Regina	3,981,059	+9.5	4,819,568
Moose Jaw	764,641	+17.7	797,909
Saskatoon	1,596,788	+23.0	1,721,556
Prince Albert	571,101	+35.9	575,199
Edmonton	6,598,005	+28.1	6,893,694
Calgary	6,402,160	+6.8	6,004,344
Lethbridge	724,101	+26.0	712,667
Medicine Hat	399,949	+19.6	321,348
N. W'minster	768,945	—26.0	751,921
Vancouver	29,921,156	+34.5	26,334,946
Victoria	1,935,793	+11.2	2,138,321

ESTABLISHED 1899

CONTINENTAL LIFE

FOUR SQUARE

Sound Growth — Efficient Service
Just Treatment — Consistent Progress

Continental's Efficient Service has stood the test of time . . . for 43 years earning complete confidence of policyholders and beneficiaries.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

President
JOHN W. HOBBS

Vice-Pres. and Managing Director
NEWTON J. LANDER

A Purely Canadian Company

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO.

LONDON, CANADA
Established 1870

DEPOSITS ACCEPTED — 5-YEAR DEBENTURES ISSUED

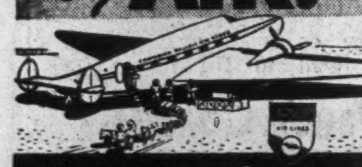
Deposits and Debentures (31 Dec., 1942), $12,389,021

The ADMIRAL BEATTY

Modern, Fireproof. 250 rooms. Rates from $2.20 Single, $3.85 Double.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

DEVELOPING THE NORTH by AIR!



Canadian Pacific AIR LINES

THE Wings OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

To The Travelling Public:

Hotel London

London, Ontario

Rates for Rooms as Follows:—

Single room without bath, $2.75; running water and toilet.
Single room with shower, $3.00.
Single room with bath, $3.50.
Single room with tub and shower combination, $4.00.
Double room without bath, $4.00; running water and toilet.
Double room with bath, $5.00.
Double room with tub and shower combination, $5.50.
Twin bedrooms, with tub and shower combination, $6.00.

Soliciting your appreciated patronage.

H. F. STRUCKETT, Manager

LONDON CALLING

WRITTEN EACH WEEK EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE FINANCIAL POST BY Adelphi

LONDON.—Brendan Bracken tells me that Sir Ernest MacMillan is going to be invited to Britain this autumn to conduct a concert series. The invitation will be from the British Council, the organization responsible for propagating British culture.

Over here the conductor situation is serious. We feel Beecham's absence more acutely with the passing of the years. He may have been impossible, but that was part of his sardonic attraction. Sir Henry Wood is in his middle seventies. Dr. Adrian Boult is too severe and military in appearance to attract the crowd. Constant Lambert is gifted but lacks "appeal." Only Dr. Malcolm Sargent is a real draw, although Sir Henry Wood does well when it comes to the "Proms."

Therefore Sir Ernest MacMillan might well find a field of opportunity which would be more than temporary. I am told by those who live there that once you have resided in Toronto you are never happy anywhere else. this view is not held, apparently, by those who live in other Canadian cities—but are they in a position to judge?

* * *

A Canadian Peer

I went along yesterday to join another Canadian for lunch. It was our old friend "Hamar" Greenwood who, with his wife, was entertaining Mrs. Neville Chamberlain. What a lovely woman Mrs. Chamberlain is! She dresses perfectly and her skin has that dewy freshness which Hardy used to attribute to his heroine, "Tess." It is good to see her taking an active part in the Red Cross and other charities.

Lord Greenwood is rugged, vigorous and his hair is now a patriarchal white. He still talks of Whitby, Ont., as a holy spot. He even told me that a steamer left every day from Port Hope for Rochester. The Canadian dies hard in these exiles.

* * *

"Active Backbenchers"

Twenty-five Tory M.P.'s have formed themselves into a committee with the avowed purpose of defending human liberty at home. They are known as the "A.B.B.'s," which means "Active Back Benchers."

Their first quarry was Dr. Dalton, president of the Board of Trade. They claimed that under the Emergency Powers Act he was issuing too many drastic instructions without Parliament having a chance to check them. The "A.B.B.'s" have met with some success in this.

Their next quarry was Sir Stafford Cripps. They do not like the way he goes to factories and addresses the workers as "comrades." This friendly designation has unfortunately become associated with the Communists—a set of people much disliked by the managements and most of the workers. A personal protest was made to the Prime Minister about it.

Sir Stafford went farther. He took powers to put government directors in charge of factories wherever he thought it could help production. The "A.B.B.'s" gave chase at once. This was altogether too close to the "bad old days" of Cripps' political career when he declared that once a Socialist administration came to power it should pass an emergency measure authorizing the handing over of any industry.

Sir Stafford is not taking kindly to the opposition which he has engendered. He is threatening resignation but so far the threat has not raised Mr. Churchill's temperature. In fact after his recent illness the Prime Minister seems more urbane than usual.

* * *

The British Theatre

The barrenness of the British theatre is being demonstrated by the revivals which follow one another. Since Broadway cannot send plays to fill all the London theatres they have had to turn to the plays of other years. Turgenev's "A month in the Country," written nearly a century ago, is at the St. James. Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" is at the Westminster. The "Merry Widow" is at His Majesty's. Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma" is at the Haymarket. That awful relic of the last war, "A Little Bit of Fluff," is at the Criterion. And now the Cambridge has opened with a wonderful cast in Shaw's "Heartbreak House."

Just think of an author lucky enough to have Robert Donat, Isabel Jeans and Edith Evans for his play.

Shaw wrote "Heartbreak House" in 1916 and produced it in 1922. The critics hounded it off the stage in two weeks. They said the old man was written out and was just a clowning bore. This morning the critics, many of them the same as in 1922, praise the piece highly. They seem to think that it has improved like good wine.

The truth is that it is not as good as it was in 1922. Shaw wrote of an England bemused, going soft, lacking direction. The critics jeered him and the public stayed away. Today there is nothing soft or bemused or indirect about England and the play lacks much of its meaning.

But such are the vagaries of public and critical taste that the play, with less meaning, will have a successful run.

No wonder Shaw did not come to the premiere last night. For one thing he is pretty old, and for another, he probably just shrugged his shoulders and went to bed.

Banking Service

1817-1943

BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES

Head Office: Sydney, Australia

General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.

Assets of £164 millions. Branches throughout Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.

London Offices at 29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2. and 47 Berkeley Square, W.1.

Agency arrangements with Banks throughout the World.

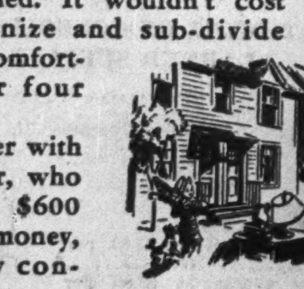
51,279 individual shareholders own Canada's Chartered Banks. The average holding is 28 shares. Most of these shareholders are Canadians.

Here's how one Branch Bank helped house Canada's War Workers!

WHEN the huge shell-filling plant came to his town, Charles Hunter got to thinking about the critical shortage of housing . . . and about the two large cottages he owned. It wouldn't cost much to modernize and sub-divide them to make comfortable homes for four families.

He talked it over with his bank manager, who extended him a $600 loan. With the money, Hunter not only converted his cottages but took part of the loan, along with some of his rental income, to remodel another house to accommodate eight single individuals.

With the aid of the bank, Hunter helped to provide urgently needed homes for war workers. He has now paid off all but $100 of the loan. A very small amount paid out for interest has thus enabled him to more than double his former revenues.



Such modest, highly useful loans typify the contributions that the banks make to Canadian enterprise. The above story is an actual case—only the name has been changed.

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

The Higher the Taxes the Greater the Need:

FOR complete information about Succession Duties and Income Taxes:

For exact knowledge of the effect they will have on your estate:

For careful consideration in planning your Will.

Write or telephone for an appointment with one of our Officers. You cannot afford to be uninformed about the effect present-day taxes will have on your estate.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON
WINNIPEG EDMONTON

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

98th Annual Statement of Condition

December 31, 1942

ASSETS

Cash on hand or in banks		$57,827,511.14
United States Government obligations		1,266,655,610.00
All other Bonds:		
State, County and Municipal	$143,930,636.00	
Railroad	270,326,948.00	
Public Utility	356,276,193.00	926,260,695.00
Industrial and Miscellaneous	62,858,875.00	
Canadian	92,868,043.00	
Stocks, preferred and guaranteed		85,250,972.00
First Mortgages on Real Estate		414,391,747.22
Policy Loans and Premium Notes		256,337,081.57
Real Estate:		
Home Office	$13,437,231.00	77,501,760.62
Other Properties	64,064,529.62	
Interest and Rents due and accrued		25,618,885.88
Deferred and Uncollected Premiums (net)		31,080,854.75
Other Assets		1,361,985.90
		$3,142,232,054.08

Of the Securities listed in the above statement, Securities valued at $44,527,788.00 are deposited with Government or State authorities as required by law.

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Insurance and Annuity Contracts	$2,507,400,139.00
Present value of amounts not yet due on Supplementary Contracts	212,095,544.96
Policy Claims in process of settlement, or incurred but not yet reported	13,172,607.04
Dividends left with the Company	138,360,197.17
Premiums, Interest and Rents paid in advance	16,176,858.80
Reserved for other Insurance Liabilities	5,300,390.34
Dividends payable during 1943	32,090,061.00
Reserve for fluctuations in Foreign Currencies*	4,000,000.00
Miscellaneous Liabilities	11,885,125.85
Total Liabilities	$2,940,478,923.46
Surplus Funds held for general contingencies	201,753,130.62
	$3,142,232,054.08

*This reserve is held chiefly against the difference between Canadian currency Assets and Liabilities which are carried at par.

The New York Life Insurance Company has always been a mutual company. It started business on April 12, 1845 and is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The Statement of Condition shown above is in accordance with the Annual Statement filed with the New York Insurance Department.

The New York Life Insurance Company in Canada

This year marks the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the New York Life Insurance Company in the Dominion of Canada. The Company first began doing business in the Dominion in 1868, one year after Confederation and twenty-three years after commencing business in the United States.

Total insurance in force in the Dominion on December 31, 1942, amounted to $125,699,147. In order to be able to render still better service to policyholders and the public in Canada, the Company established, on January 1, 1943, a separate Canadian Department under the supervision of an Inspector of Agencies with headquarters in Toronto, Ontario. Practically all of the Company's agents and Branch Office personnel in the Dominion are Canadian citizens.

Investments in Canada by the New York Life are largely in Dominion of Canada Government Bonds, and in recent years the Company's new investments in Canada have aided in the financing of the war. Total investments in Canada at the close of 1942 amounted to $106,660,571.

A more complete report as of December 31, 1942, containing additional statistical and other information of interest about the Company, will be sent upon request. A list of bonds and preferred and guaranteed stocks owned by the Company is also available. These booklets may be obtained by writing to any of the Company's offices at Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, or to the Company's Home Office at 51 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Canadian Public Welfare As Prof. Cassidy Sees It

Just before Dr. Leonard C. Marsh presented Parliament with his "Report on Social Security in Canada," Harry M. Cassidy's "Social Security & Reconstruction in Canada" was published by the Ryerson Press. The two reports supplement and confirm each other, are in substantial agreement as to what is wrong with Canada's public welfare system and what should be done about it. Professor Cassidy's report provides much valuable material on the working of Canadian welfare agencies during the depression years.

On the key point that welfare and security progress will demand constitutional changes, the two are in agreement. States Leonard Marsh: "Adequate provision for social welfare matters in Canada, it has been recognized from the outset, depends not only on legislation but on the machinery of government." In his chapter, "Appraisal of the System," Harry Cassidy lists the following defects of Canada's present setup which makes such changes essential:

The Services Rendered

The extent and the quality of service provided by existing public agencies is often inadequate.

* * *

Important types of service are totally lacking, either nationally or in some provinces and local communities.

* * *

There is marked variation in the extent and the quality of social services from province to province and from community to community.

* * *

Transients or non-residents present constant difficulties.

* * *

There has been insufficient emphasis on policies of prevention and rehabilitation.

The Administrative System

The distribution of financial arrangements is very unsatisfactory, pressing heavily upon the poorer provinces and municipalities.

* * *

Operating functions are not well distributed between the three levels of government.

* * *

The great majority of the existing municipalities are unsuitable units of local administration.

* * *

There has been poor co-ordination between the social service activities of Dominion, provincial, and local agencies.

* * *

Administrative personnel is commonly weak and there is not much in the way of progressive personnel policy.

While Mr. Cassidy's appraisal of Canada's welfare service is critical, he does not neglect the good points of Canada's welfare work, and his strictures serve mainly to highlight certain facts already well-known to informed Canadians: that public welfare has been spoiled by too many cooks; that it has never been a real "business" in Canada; and that it cannot become a businesslike operation until the machinery of government is remodelled to suit.

War Production Capacity Near Peak, Crabtree Says

President of Allied War Supplies Outlines What Canada Has Accomplished in Development of Chemicals and Explosives

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canada's industrial economy is nearing its capacity to absorb war production undertakings, Harold Crabtree, president of Allied War Supplies Corp., recently told members of the Montreal Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada. He said the last six months had provided evidence of this.

Allied War Supplies, largest of the Crown companies and formed to produce basic war chemicals, explosives and ammunition, since the start of 1940 has spent approximately $150 millions on plant alone, Mr. Crabtree stated.

At the turn of the year, Allied War Supplies was responsible for administration of a programme covering 25 government-owned production plants and five storage depot units, all operated by long-established industrial corporations or new, separate companies set up by such private interests.

In the production phase alone, a total of between 40,000 and 50,000 persons are employed, about one third of them women. At the peak of construction, in 1941, about 18,000 men were employed in erecting and equipping plants.

Useful Later On

Reviewing the new plants for basic chemicals, Mr. Crabtree said these included four for output of anhydrous ammonia, which he believes have "a very substantial potential economic significance for the postwar economy of Canada."

There are also two large plants for sulphuric acid. Other plants turn out hexachlorethane (constituent of smoke mixtures), monoethylaniline, aniline oil, carbamite, phthalic anhydride, dibutylphthalate, diphenylamine, acetic anhydride, and butanol.

He noted that cellulose for war explosives, formerly provided through import of cotton linters, was now made from Canadian bleached chemical wood pulp.

Military propellants and high explosives are being supplied from three large plants, one medium-sized plant, and a smaller plant for special specifications of fuses and primer powder.

In the field of ammunition filling, facilities include three "very large" plants for a variety of artillery ammunition, depth charges, bombs and mines, and a fourth plant for filling of components such as detonators and caps. Two smaller plants fill small bombs and smoke bombs.

Stressing the moderate fees paid to agent companies and supply contractors engaged in the construction and operation of the plants involved in the programme, Mr. Crabtree reported that in a number of cases, agent companies had "waived all compensation for their services in designing and supervising construction of plants."

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
LIMITED
STEEL ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS
of
Bank Notes, Bonds, Stock Certificates, Postage and Revenue Stamps and all Documents of a Monetary Character
Head Office: 224 Wellington Street, Ottawa
Branch 25 King Street West, TORONTO
Branch 360 St. James Street West, MONTREAL
BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS AND CERTIFICATES

• **The de Havilland Aircraft** annual meeting recently was routine in character with directors re-elected. Shareholders were told that sales of the company for the year ended Sept. 30 last were up 219% at $11.9 millions compared with $3.7 millions for the previous year.

February's War Costs $67 Millions Higher

The government spent $228 millions in Feb., 1943, and netted revenues of $169.4 millions, showing a deficit of $58.6 millions. Deficit for the same period in 1942 was $52.1 millions.

For the 11 months ended Feb. 28, the deficit was $1,504 millions as against $272 millions in the 11 months ended Feb. 28, 1942. Expenditure was $3,520 millions. Receipts totalled $2,016 millions.

War expenditures in Feb., 1943, were up $67 millions over Feb., 1942, to $199 millions, and amounted to $7.1 millions per day. For the 11 months to Feb. 28, war expenditures were $2,025 millions, as compared with some $1,130 millions in the same period ended Feb. 28, 1942, a gain of $895 millions, to which must be added $1 billion "gift to Britain."

Revenues, Expenditures in Feb.

	1943	1942
	—$000—	
Receipts:		
Customs	8,287	9,956
Excise	9,499	8,725
Exs. taxes, sales, etc.	38,129	34,868
Post office	4,754	4,961
Sundry	10,831	6,579
Special	712	1,602
Income, E. P. tax	97,192	44,461
Total	169,404	111,152
Expenditures:		
Ordinary	25,350	23,473
Capital	94	87
Relief	3,036	7,161
War	199,609	132,522
Other charges	1	15
Total	228,092	163,260
Eleven Months Ended February		
Receipts:		
Customs	105,587	129,899
Excise	126,580	99,265
Exc. taxes, sales, etc.	428,748	402,436
Income, E. P. tax	1,226,368	530,795
Post ofice	44,727	42,559
Sundry	74,340	44,807
Special	9,668	4,880
Total	2,016,018	1,254,640
Expenditures:		
Ordinary	464,092	354,723
Capital	3,456	3,356
Relief	26,623	38,141
War	2,025,040	1,129,869
U.K. war fin.	1,000,000	......
Gov't ents.	1,008	1,142
Other	44	231
Total	3,520,264	1,527,463

JAMES W. SEWALL
Ruttan Block, Port Arthur, Ont.
Timber Cruises and Valuations
JAMES W. SEWALL
Old Town, Maine
PHILLIPS & BENNER

RED DEER BRAND
BIRCH and HARD MAPLE FLOORING
"This name has long been associated with High Grade Hardwood Flooring and Northern Hardwoods; Spruce and Hemlock."
The MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. CO., Limited
HUNTSVILLE ONTARIO

A Good Name
For over 70 years the name Maclaren, in the Ottawa Valley, has stood for fair dealing and a quality product.
Newsprint—Groundwood
270,000 h.p. Hydro Power *Installed capacity.*
MACLAREN POWER & PAPER COMPANY
Maclaren-Quebec Power Company
The James Maclaren Company Limited
BUCKINGHAM, QUEBEC

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.
Owning directly or through subsidiary companies, mills at
Beaupre, Que. Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Pine Falls, Man. Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Fort William, Ont.
Port Arthur, Ont.
Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Nat. Breweries States Policy

Co-operate on Ration Order—Dawes Explains Export of Beer

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Inability of the public to obtain normal requirements of beer is entirely due to the rationing regulations, said Norman J. Dawes, president and managing director, at the annual meeting of shareholders of National Breweries Ltd. The government had considered this rationing to be in the best interests of the war effort, he added, and "your company has co-operated by strictly conforming to the regulations and has refrained from any attempt to influence public thinking."

Most of Mr. Dawes' address was taken up in answering criticism levelled at the industry for brewing beer for shipment to the troops in the Near and Middle East.

Orders for this beer, he said, which were unsolicited, were received in July, 1941, from the Navy, Army, Air Force Institutes of Great Brtiain (N.A.A.R.I.), which has responsibility of purchasing all non-issuable necessities and comforts for the British Armed Forces.

"Canada, as a source of supply for beer, as well as these other commodities, was only resorted to after it became evident that those countries nearest the scene of fighting, such as England and South Africa, were unable to produce and ship in the quantities demanded. The need for this beer is dictated, with the approval of the Imperial Government, by the officers responsible for the welfare of the Armed Forces, and who are in the best position to determine what is required for the maintenance of the health and morale of the personnel serving under them.

"Shipments of beer overseas were temporarily suspended for a few months, but we have recently received orders to resume them on a reduced scale. This increased volume brings about increased wear and tear on our machinery and equipment, but I am sure that the shareholders will endorse our policy when consideration is given to the purposes for which the beer is used, and even considering the fact that any profits accruing from this business are subject to the 100% excess profits tax."

Mr. Dawes also mentioned that a short supply market has made it possible to effect a substantial saving in selling expenses, not the least of which is the conserving of such essential materials as gasoline and rubber.

N.B. Power Supply Hit by Low Water

Water shortage in February continued to curtail production of electrical energy in New Brunswick. During the month the central electric hydraulic stations produced 10.9 million kw.h., as against 25.9 million kw.h. a year ago. Including fuel plants, the total February supply of electrical energy in the province was 20.2 million kw.h., as against 33.9 million last year.

For the first two months of 1943, New Brunswick's power output totalled 45.4 million kw.h. This was a little better than half of the amount produced in the like period of 1942.

Advertising Trend More Favorable

February newspaper linage in 52 key American cities, as reported by Media Records Inc., registered a gain of 8.7% over the same month in 1942, with a total of 95.6 million lines. This was the best for the month since 1937, and, with that one exception of automotive adver- since 1932.

All classifications registered gains, says Editor and Publisher, with the exception of automotive advertising. On a cumulative basis, returns so far this year are 7.2% ahead of the like period of 1942.

23rd Annual Report to the Shareholders of DOMINION STORES Limited

WE PRESENT the report of operations of your Company, together with financial statements, for the year ended December 31st, 1942—the Company's twenty-third year of operation.

The difficulties of conducting your business under wartime conditions did not diminish in 1942. Shortages in merchandise and in experienced personnel increase constantly. These factors, along with reduced profit margins resulting from retail price control, continue to minimize the possibility of reasonable returns.

Your Company has endeavoured to follow a conservative policy with respect to all branches of its activity in an effort to maintain a sound financial position and to preserve the goodwill of its employees and the public.

It will be noted that notwithstanding restrictions and control affecting the conduct of the business, further progress was made during 1942 in sales and net results.

As indicated in our 1941 report, war restrictions have prohibited further modernization of stores.

EARNINGS

The operating profit for 1942 was $830,897.00 compared with $479,118.31 for 1941. Net income for the year, before taxes but after all other charges including depreciation at $163,700.32, was $586,339.65 compared with $300,873.42 for 1941. Net profit, after providing for income and excess profits taxes, was $301,339.65 compared with $170,067.42 for 1941, or $1.08 per share for 1942 as compared with .61c. per share for 1941. It was gratifying to the Board of Directors to be able to resume the payment of dividends in 1942. Two payments each at the rate of ten cents a share were made on August 20th and on November 20th.

The Surplus Accounts, after the payment of dividends, now aggregate $452,472.51. In view of the exigencies of post-war rehabilitation, your Directors feel it is imperative to build up a satisfactory surplus.

The Company's standard profits have been ascertained under the provisions of The Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940. The amount of the provision for income and excess profits taxes shown in the financial statements is considered to be adequate for that purpose.

SALES

Sales for 1942 were $26,268,904.70 compared with $21,032,783.15 for 1941, an increase of $5,254,121.55 or 24.90%. This is the largest volume of business done in any one year of the Company's history. At December 31st, 1942, your Company operated 23 grocery units and 17 meat units less than at the end of the previous year. At the end of the year we had 258 stores in operation.

OPERATIONS

Total operating expenses continued to increase during 1942 as a result of increased sales volume, increased wages and rising costs for services and supplies. The gain in sales was greater than the relative increase in expenses with the result that the percentage of operating costs to sales was further reduced in 1942.

FINANCE

Your Company's financial position shows further improvement. Net working capital was $2,350,659.95 at December 31st, 1942, compared with $2,048,009.07 a year ago. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities at the year-end was 3.42. The net worth of your Company at December 31st, 1942, was $12.69 a share, of that amount $8.39 is represented in net working capital.

PERSONNEL

It is our happy privilege again to record our grateful appreciation of the generous support given by the employees of the Company in the most trying year we have experienced. We have our greatest asset in our personnel.

Staff turnover was the highest yet experienced. This is inevitable in wartime due to calls for military service and voluntary enlistment, as well as the demands of war industries. Much credit is due the remaining staff for maintaining operations in the face of increasing losses of trained personnel. Everyone is conscious of the important job we have to do in assuring orderly distribution of food despite the difficulties presented through rationing and shortages in trained personnel and in supplies.

During the year our organization endeavoured to support the Government in various fields of activity by supplying assistance, when called upon, and through the voluntary contributions of its staff generally.

There are now 421 or 23.8% of our full-time staff in the Active Services. We miss them, but we are proud of the service they are rendering their country and the cause of freedom.

Service Pins were presented to employees in 1942 as follows:

20 years' service — 17
15 years' service — 23
10 years' service — 33
5 years' service — 46
119

The growing number of employees eligible for these pins is a pleasing indication of stability.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION AND PRICE CONTROL

Your Company is participating, along with food retailers generally, in one of the most important and difficult jobs the food industry has ever faced—that of feeding a nation engaged in total war. It is a vital and complicated problem.

The effect of price control and wartime restrictions on food production and retail distribution is most serious. It is encouraging to observe, however, a growing realization of the intricate functions of the food industry and an appreciation of the fact that primary production, processing and distribution are all one problem in providing essential food to the consumer. It is our hope that general interest in its solution will continue to develop and that remedial action will result. In the meantime, your Company will endeavour to maintain the business on a sound basis.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,
J. WILLIAM HORSEY,
President.

Comparative Balance Sheet:

ASSETS

	1942	1941	1940
		31st December	
Current:			
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 280,439.10	$ 909,837.97	$ 511,841.61
Call Loans and Deposit with a Trust Company	....	....	175,000.00
Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds	252,468.75	2,468.75	150,593.75
Accounts Receivable (Less Reserve for Bad Debts)	117,680.69	123,000.72	119,935.76
Merchandise	2,671,139.00	1,905,280.35	1,730,789.23
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	$3,321,727.54	$2,940,587.79	$2,688,160.35
Deferred Charges and Prepaid Expenses	79,318.03	81,307.13	66,332.30
Mortgages Receivable	79,900.00	80,200.00	3,000.00
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax	15,000.00	....	....
Buildings, Land and Fixtures (Less Depreciation Reserve)	1,027,933.49	1,097,958.42	945,824.66
Goodwill	1.00	1.00	1.00
	$4,523,880.06	$4,200,054.34	$3,703,318.31

LIABILITIES

	1942	1941	1940
Current:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Charges	$ 749,587.43	$ 738,393.22	$ 442,422.67
Taxes Payable and Accrued	12,363.56	17,497.41	32,363.05
Reserve for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	209,116.60	136,688.09	56,850.00
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	$ 971,067.59	$ 892,578.72	$ 531,635.72
Reserve for Future Fire Losses	....	....	15,000.00
Capital Stock	3,100,339.96	3,100,339.96	3,100,339.96
Surplus: Earned	437,472.51	207,135.66	56,342.63
Deferred	15,000.00	....	....
	$4,523,880.06	$4,200,054.34	$3,703,318.31

Comparative Statement

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE:

	1942	1941	1940
		Years Ended December 31st	
Sales	$26,268,904.70	$21,032,783.15	$18,120,945.10
Cost of Sales, Selling and Administrative Expenses	25,438,007.70	20,553,664.84	17,796,929.11
Operating Profit	$ 830,897.00	$ 479,118.31	$ 324,015.99
Add: Interest Earned	10,986.18	11,051.41	7,676.26
	$ 841,883.18	$ 490,169.72	$ 331,692.25
Deduct:			
Provision for Depreciation of Fixed Assets	$ 163,700.32	$ 126,220.65	$ 115,551.28
Executive Remuneration	76,065.71	54,661.34	49,400.68
Directors' Fees	1,460.00	1,260.00	1,440.00
Legal Fees	14,317.50	7,154.31	7,631.56
	$ 255,543.53	$ 189,296.30	$ 174,023.52
Profit before provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	$ 586,339.65	$ 300,873.42	$ 157,668.73
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	285,000.00	130,806.00	56,850.00
Net Profit	$ 301,339.65	$ 170,067.42	$ 100,818.73

DOMINION STORES LIMITED

We Have Been Asked . . .

The Financial Post will provide subscribers as quickly as possible the answers to specific questions about business, taxation, investments, wartime regulations and other subjects. The Post cannot undertake to make predictions, will not express opinions on matters involving individual business judgment or on conditions or investments outside Canada. All communications should be addressed to Business Enquiry Editor, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave. A four-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed.

Investments

Dom. Steel & Coal

Would you be kind enough to let me have a report on Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. I am interested in the B stock.

Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. has made progress in recent years. In 1940, steel capacity was increased to 600,000 tons. Since then it has risen to 675,000 tons. The old plate mill has been renovated and placed in operation, while a new open hearth furnace and three additional blast furnaces have been brought into operation. Since 1939 working capital has been built up from $9.7 millions to $13.3 millions. Earnings on the "B" stock have averaged $1.18 a share annually; $1.12 in 1941. Expectations are operations will continue on a capacity basis for the duration. There is no immediate prospect of a dividend. The president stated at the last annual meeting working capital position had improved, but expanding operations have still to be financed through bank loans and because of this, dividends could not be justified.

Canada Foundries

Please give me some information, including prospects for continuance of dividend payment, on Canada Foundries & Forgings.

Canada Foundries & Forgings reported net profit in 1942 of $262,932, as compared with dividend requirements on the class A stock of $56,866. In the preceding year net profits totalled $147,373. Total volume of business done in 1942 was 4½ times the volume in 1939, while the volume of unfilled orders on hand at the close of the year was substantially greater than at the end of 1941. As regards current prospects, the president states shipments for the coming year are expected to show a further increase over 1942.

The class A stock is entitled to a dividend of $1.50 a share. In 1931 the dividend was cut in half and from 1932 to 1936 no dividends were paid. Distribution of $1 a share was made in 1937 and 50 cents a share in 1938. There were no payments in 1939, after which regular dividends were resumed. The class A dividend was earned in five of the last ten years.

Canadian Celanese

I am interested in the preferred stock of Canadian Celanese Co. and would appreciate having a report on this security.

Canadian Celanese Co.'s report for 1942 showed a further expansion in revenues, while after payment of taxes, earnings on the common stock at $3.11 a share compared with $4.19 the year before. The company has worked itself into a strong financial and trade position and demand for its products is governed by the availability of raw materials. Indications are that for the duration of the war, operations should be maintained at a high level, with earnings on a good basis. The after-war prospects are regarded as promising and in view of the participating feature, the preferred stock is regarded with favor.

Reliance Grain

As a subscriber of The Financial Post, I would appreciate having from you a report on the position of Reliance Grain Co.'s preferred stock.

Reliance Grain Co. has been steadily improving its position. In 1942 the company earned $13.19 a share on the preferred as against $15.29 the year before. Payments on the preferred amounted to $8.12 a share, or the same as the year before. The position of the grain companies has undergone a considerable improvement in the last three years, and there is considerably more optimism regarding their outlook. However, it is well to bear in mind that securities in this group are still speculative, though they have possibilities of further capital appreciation.

Business in War

Rent Regulations

Is it permissible to raise the rent of a house, after a tenant vacates, before offering it for rent again?

No increases in rent are allowed under the rent control regulations unless permission has been granted. If a landlord thinks he is justified in raising his rent he may make application for the increase at the nearest rent control office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Farm Property

I have 60 acres of pasture land for which I am offered a rental slightly higher than I got in the past. The land is not rented now. May I accept the rental offered or does pasture land come under price control?

Farm properties do not come under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations.

Income Tax

Soldier's Deductions

My son joined the army as a private last August. Before doing so he earned $590 as a civilian and had national defense tax deducted from his pay. Is he entitled to any refund of the tax so deducted?

Yes. He should apply for a refund when he makes out his income tax return next June, because his civilian pay was less than $660 and his army pay would be exempt.

Excess Profits Tax

Are excess profits tax subject to a reduction of 50% of the tax liability for 1942 the same as personal income taxes?

No, there is no reduction in the liability for excess profits tax.

Overpayments For 1942

I had paid over 75% of my income tax for 1942 before the new budget came out. Now I am liable for only half the tax I previously expected to pay for that year. Can I claim a refund for the excess over the amount I am actually required to pay under the new regulations?

Yes. When you put in your income tax return for 1942 in June, you can apply for refund of the amount you have paid in, in excess of the liability under the new regulations.

WAR CALLS FOR THRIFT

When the government wartime programme calls for money, be prepared. Be in a position to write your cheque. Have a balance in your savings account constantly growing. Open an account with the Canada Permanent and make deposits regularly and systematically.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto

Assets Exceed $62,000,000

Seek New Farm Debt Deal

Western Agitation Seen Affecting Farm Credit

Western interests are bringing pressure to bear on the Dominion government for a new farm debt act that would, in effect, be a very wide extension of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. If implemented, the proposals will strike hard at farm mortgage credit, according to mortgage men.

This viewpoint maintains that such legislation would mean that present mortgages and agreements for sale would be nothing more than a promise to pay, with the amount and conditions of payment to be determined by a non-judicial tribunal from whose decision there would be no appeal.

On March 15 a western delegation, composed of representatives of the three prairie provinces and various farm bodies, headed by Hon. L. Maynard, Alberta Minister of Municipal Affairs, handed the Dominion a draft act. This draft has not been made public but reports indicate that it is very similar to the drastic legislation proposed to Ottawa by the same interests last summer.

To Appoint Tribunals

The proposed act provides for the appointment of tribunals similar to the Boards of Review under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. These tribunals are to have the power to:

1. Write down the principal of farm debts, secured and unsecured.
2. Reduce the rate of interest on farm debts, secured and unsecured.
3. Alter the terms of payment of farm debts.
4. Review and revise its own decisions in the light of events subsequent to making the decision.
5. Extend to individuals in any particular year or circumstances the protection of any of the provisions of this legislation available to any debtor whose affairs are being administered under it.
6. Stay proceedings arising on debts and securities after an adjudication has been made.
7. Make the foregoing remedies available with respect to any farm debt regardless of the time at which they were incurred.

Effect of such legislation is seen as making all contracts with Western farmers unilateral as the creditor would be bound but the debtor would not.

It is claimed that one result of Western debt legislation has been to make it difficult and in many cases impossible for young farmers to buy their own farms. The risk involved in selling a farm except with substantial down payment is regarded by most people in the West as too great. It is felt that under what is now being suggested most owners would probably sell only for cash.

The proposed act would permit the debtor to have his debts written down several times. If, after one cut, he still has difficulty in meeting his obligations, he can apply for another cut. The creditor, however, is not permitted to ask full payment of his claim if the debtor's ability to pay turns out to be greater than estimated by the tribunal.

Still Have Protection

Following the recent Privy Council decision that the Alberta Debt Adjustment Act was ultra vires, statements have been made that western farm debtors are now without protection and facilities for debt adjustment. Actually, as far as debt adjustment is concerned western farm debtors are as well off as previously. The provincial debt adjustment acts really provided only debt postponement; they could force debt adjustment only indirectly. A Dominion statute, the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act does, however, provide for the adjustment of debts and any Alberta or Saskatchewan farmer who is burdened with debt can still secure relief under this act.

Foreclosure Fears

Similarly, fears that the Privy Council decision would bring a flood of foreclosures have not been realized.

Hon. J. W. Estey, Saskatchewan attorney-general, told the February Saskatoon conference that drafted the act, that "there has been no increase in foreclosures; if anything, there has been an improvement in the situation." Foreclosures in Saskatchewan in 1940 numbered 753; 1941, 830; 1942, 741; and there has been no increase so far this year.

Premier Garson of Manitoba has stated that the problem is not acute in his province and that foreclosures are fewer than in the prosperous twenties. Foreclosures in Manitoba have been 395 in 1928, 397 in 1933, 128 in 1941 and 106 in 1942. Mortgages discharged in Manitoba increased from 3,369 in 1934 to 5,432 in 1942.

Number of foreclosure actions commenced in Alberta has been higher than in the other two provinces. In the 14 months ended Jan. 31, 1943, 1,120 cases were commenced. In the Alberta Legislature on Feb. 23, Hon. Lucien Maynard said that 57 of these cases were commenced under permits granted by the Alberta Debt Adjustment Board and that no doubt in many other cases the proceedings were in order. Noteworthy in this connection is that the provisions of the Alberta Limitation of Actions Act made it necessary for creditors to commence action in many cases so as to prevent their claims from being outlawed.

Four Out of 75

Actually, commencing action and securing foreclosures are two different things. One large lending institution commenced 75 foreclosure actions in Alberta in this 14-month period. Of that total, 44 actions have been settled and only four properties have been foreclosed. The settlements arrived at in 44 cases indicate the actions were justified since they involve substantial cash payments and, in some cases, payment of the loan in full. This is seen as substantiating the charge that some debtors in Alberta hid behind the Debt Adjustment Act to evade payment of their obligations.

Better Farm Conditions

Mortgage men see the suggestion that the Dominion should pass further debt legislation as difficult to justify in view of the improvement in the economic position of western farmers. The following table shows the increase in cash income of prairie farmers over the past three years:

Farm Cash Income

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
	—Millions of $—		
1942	100.1	189.6	172.5
1941	80.5	158.7	152.8
1940	64.1	149.4	125.9

These figures, incidentally, do not include receipts from subsidies and bonuses which total a substantial amount. Western farmers have much greater debt paying ability than when the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act was passed and this has been regarded as merely a temporary measure to meet conditions arising out of a period of great distress. At one time it applied to all Canada, but now it is in operation only in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

While in view of all these circumstances the western agitation might be difficult to understand there are those who see it as a political football. Alberta was responsible for calling the Saskatoon debt conference which drafted the act and, it is claimed, for political reasons Manitoba and Saskatchewan could hardly refuse to attend.

New Wartime Regulations

Post Summary of Latest Ottawa Rulings

WOVEN WIRE. M. & S. order M.C. 43, Feb. 26, regulates the use of woven wire by the pulp and paper industry. Deputy Metals Con., F. M. Connell.

* * *

ALUMINUM. M. & S. order M.C. 44, March 6, forbids sale or use of basic or wrought aluminum, or aluminum products, except in specific cases. Metals Con., G. C. Bateman.

* * *

CASTINGS. M. & S. order M.C. 28A, March 10, specifies alloys to be used in producing tin-containing non-ferrous metal castings. Metals Con., G. C. Bateman.

* * *

BONES, FATS AND GREASE. W.P.T.B. order A-612, March 12, sets prices for salvaged bones, fats and grease, to be paid by the various agencies engaged in conservation and collection. Oils and Fats Adm., Phyllis G. Turner.

* * *

FUR DYEING. W.P.T.B. order 235, March 18, declares dyeing and dressing of furs to be "services" and to come under board regulations as such. W.P.T.B. Chairman, Donald Gordon.

* * *

EGGS. W.P.T.B. order 248, March 19, sets maximum prices for eggs according to grade and delivery points. W.P.T.B. Chairman, Donald Gordon.

* * *

ALFALFA. W.P.T.B. order A-648, March 20, sets maximum prices and certain other restrictions on the sale of alfalfa. Feeds Adm., F. W. Presant.

* * *

AMMUNITION RATIONED. W.P.T.B. order 251, March 22, restricts the sale of small arms ammunition to "authorized purchasers." These include penal institutions, police forces, licensed trappers, prospectors, persons relying on hunting for wild game and birds for food, persons requiring protection for domestic animals and crops from predatory animals; a rifle, revolver, or gun club (provided it has written permission to purchase from the director of Small Arms Ammunition, W.P.T.B.); a defense unit other than one organized under the Militia Act (with permission of the director). W.P.T.B. Chairman, Donald Gordon.

* * *

BEEF. W.P.T.B. order A-650 sets maximum wholesale prices for various cuts of beef according to certain areas and quality, between March 25 and April 28. Foods Adm., K. W. Taylor.

Gair Co. Orders Continue Large

Labor Shortage Interferes With Manufacturing Operations in U. S.

Gair Co. of Canada, Ltd., has a large volume of orders on hand, but is faced with a labor shortage, G. W. Brown, president of this subsidiary told shareholders of the parent company, Robert Gair Co., at its recent annual meeting. He added that supply of materials was somewhat better in Canada than in the United States.

The parent company is only able to obtain about 80% of the production which it could achieve 15 months ago from the same number of men and machines, G. E. Dyke, president, told the meeting. This is due to the difficulty of replacing skilled workers. Materials situation was also bothering the company. The container industry would likely have to use an increasing proportion of substitute materials, particularly waste paper, he continued.

H. J. Sargent was elected a director to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Matthew Robinson.

Production of the parent company has been maintained so far this year at the rate prevailing in the last quarter of 1942.

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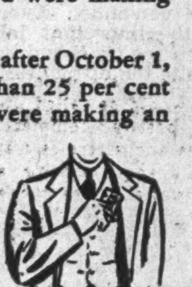
Guard Your Gasoline Ration Book

KEEP IT ON YOUR PERSON • DO NOT LEAVE IT IN YOUR CAR

NOW that you have your 1943-1944 gasoline ration book, it is up to you to keep it at all times in a safe place. If it is lost, burned, or stolen, you will be deprived of coupons which will not be replaced. In this regard, the policy of the Oil Controller is as follows:

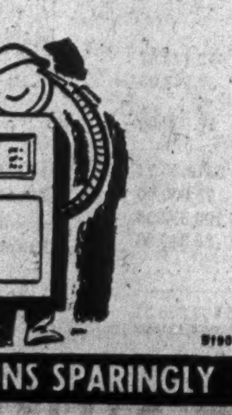
- If, through negligence, you lose your gasoline ration book before October 1, 1943, you may be allowed no more, and perhaps less, than half the coupons to which you would be entitled if you were making an original application.
- If, through negligence, you lose your ration book on or after October 1, 1943, you may be allowed no more, and perhaps less, than 25 per cent of the coupons to which you would be entitled if you were making an original application.



The new gasoline rationing system, effective on April 1, will be strictly enforced. Under its provisions, the motorist, as well as the service station attendant, is held responsible if any infractions occur. It is contrary to the orders of the Oil Controller:

1. To purchase gasoline with 1942-1943 coupons.
2. To purchase gasoline unless you have the correct category sticker affixed to your windshield.
3. To detach coupons from your own book. (The removal of the coupons is the duty of the attendant.)
4. To have in your possession a gasoline ration coupon not attached to, and forming a part of, a gasoline ration book.
5. To have in your possession a gasoline ration book other than the book issued in respect of a vehicle you own, or in respect of a vehicle driven by you with the full consent of the real owner.
6. To alter, deface, obliterate, or mutilate any gasoline ration book or coupon.

If you sell your motor vehicle, remember that before making delivery you must remove the windshield sticker or stickers. Remember also that after the sale is completed, you must mail to the nearest Regional Oil Control Office in your province the gasoline ration book or books issued for the vehicle.



THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY
Honourable C. D. HOWE, *Minister*

9190

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THE FINANCIAL POST
Canada's Foremost Business Newspaper
Toronto, April 3, 1943

War Unlocks Our Last Frontier--Canada's Northern Opportunity

"In all our history there is no parallel of such an opportunity for development. The situation will be a complete reversal of other pioneering, when the people came slowly and communications and other community conveniences came later."

BY GORDON L. SMITH

Waterways opened the original settlement in eastern Canada. Roads opened the centre. Railroads the west. All three forms of communication, plus the airplane, are now combining to crack the last frontier of North America, the Northwest Territories and Alaska.

It took the greatest war in all history to do the job. For nearly two centuries, this great north country, comprising one quarter of the total land area of the continent, lay almost completely idle. It had not passed beyond the stage reached by the tiny French colony of Quebec, 25 years after the arrival of Champlain.

End of an Era

Aside from the fur trade, fishing, and a little scratching by miners, there was practically no other contribution to the welfare of man. Then, a few years before the war, the airplane entered the picture. Manned by bush fliers who, in many cases, were simply trappers, fishermen and prospectors given wings, trails were blazed over country never trodden by white man, and some real hints of the potential wealth of this vast territory were obtained. But the real development came with the building of the Alaska Highway.

Alaska Highway Opens It

For the first time, expense became of no importance. All emphasis was on speed. In a single month more actual development was done than in all previous history combined.

But the potential wealth of the country had nothing to do with this history making project. It is about the only thing for which the North Americans can thank the Japs. When that energetic but misguided race definitely lined up with our enemies, then it became imperative to open the shortest and most practical route to meet them. This meant a road to Alaska.

Short Road to East

For proof, forget the distorted maps of public school days and glance at the top side of a modern globe. Pick a point along the Arctic Coast, say the mouth of the Mackenzie. Aim a little to the left and ahead will take you straight as a string to Tokyo, 3,700 miles or only 20 flying hours away over the shortest route but also one of the clearest weather in the world. Turn a little to the right and one will hit the great Russian base of Vladivostock, continue on and Darwin, Australia looms ahead. Still a little more to the right and we would come to Singapore. Fly straight north, only it will be south after we cross the Pole and we come to India, turn a little right and we go to Moscow.

Land Route to Russia and Europe

Head straight west from anywhere in the Northwest Territories and except for a 40-mile fog-free water gap over Bering Strait, and we have an all-land route to Russia and Europe. And every bit of it, until we come to the German front at Smolensk, is over friendly territory and friendly fueling bases. Surely in these days of submarine menace and the limited range of fighter planes over water or hostile territory, it is not necessary to emphasize the strategic value of such a route in wartime, or its permanent possibilities in times of peace.

This, then, explains the feverish development of Edmonton, gateway to the air north, and the sudden emergence of those intriguing but somewhat misleading old place names such as Dawson, White Horse, Fort Simpson, Fort Norman and others which were once almost solely associated with the Hudson's Bay Company or the gold rush of '98.

Railways and well-built roads fan out from the southern end of the Alaska Highway at Dawson's Creek in the Peace River district, to the industrial heart of eastern North America, and to the mammoth new aircraft factories of the Pacific coast. Incidentally, of course, they also connect with the great centres of population on this continent from which will some day be drawn settlers, tourists and other people interested in the new north.

When Peace Comes

For the time being, of course, the strategic importance of the north overshadows everything else. Now the whole emphasis is placed on opening our "Burma Road" and connecting it with already developed or quickly available resources of oil, timber and strategic minerals for use in war. But after the peace there will be a different story.

Victory over Japan and Germany will find the Northwest Territories and Alaska with good highways, fully developed air routes, built-up town sites, hospitals, power lines, pipe lines, working mines, developed and additional waterways and other immediate sources of employment, wealth and convenience. In addition there will be hundreds of thousands of young men who will have had some actual living and working experience in the area who will be kean to make a permanent home there with the return of peace.

Complete stocktaking of the north will have to await further exploration, further extension of feeders to the Alaska Highway, further drilling for oil, further prospecting for coal and metals, cruising for timber and aerial surveying. But already sufficient knowledge has been accumulated to warrant complete revision of earlier appraisals, even of those so late as ten years ago.

Not a Barren Wilderness

We do know that the country is not the vast barren wilderness that it was once pictured. We know the climate is tough but not nearly so tough as was generally imagined. We know that there is coal, that there is timber, that there are rare and valuable minerals like radium, gold, silver, mercury and tungsten as well as copper, zinc and lead.

Estimates of oil potential resources run into fantastic figures. No less an authority than the United States Bureau of Mines estimates the oil resources of the Athabaska tar sands at 100 billion barrels, which is three times the resources of the whole world for proved producing areas. The mighty rivers of the north are potential producers of literally millions of horsepower of electricity. Even for the old standbys of the country, furs and fish, there is known to be room for much greater development. There is rugged scenery and game in abundance. To a world tired of war and seeking recreation and relaxation, this mighty quarter of North America will offer an unspoiled charm after the peace.

Industrial Pioneering Needed

No authorities, least of all those with actual living experience in the north, advocate a rush of settlers into this territory after the war. This is a specialized country, they maintain, where only specialists can hope to succeed. Its climate is healthy but rigorous, its resources rich but far removed from ordinary markets. Both capital and brains will be needed to exploit them. And finally, this country is completely different from any great area that Canada or the United States has previously attempted to settle.

In other cases, almost invariably settlement has been based on the great primary industry of agriculture, where, no matter what went wrong, there was little danger of actual starvation after the first few years. First came the farmer, later towns and cities emerged.

Opening the Northwest Territories, on the other hand, is primarily an industrial development. What agriculture is possible will be largely of a supplemental basis only, and highly specialized.

A Big Country

Physically the country is big and excepting for a narrow fringe along the Pacific coast, slopes gradually to the Arctic. This explains why travellers speak of going "down" north when heading into the area from the south. It also explains why the climate is sometimes warmer as one moves in the general direction of the North Pole. Indeed, the coldest place of North America is not at the extreme north but actually well inland, somewhere around the centre of the border between Alaska and the Yukon, where the altitude is well above sea level.

Rivers are huge as one might expect when it is realized that they drain a very large section of the continent. The Mackenzie is almost comparable to the Mississippi and like it has a large delta at its mouth. Lakes connecting with the Mackenzie, Great Bear, Great Slave and Athabaska are not so much smaller than Lake Ontario or Lake Erie, and like them are commercial fishing assets of national importance.

Along these and the big rivers to within 600 miles of the Arctic Ocean there is dense forest growth which becomes solid across the country from Great Slave Lake to the open prairies of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Back from the waterways and all along the Arctic coast is tundra or mountainous country.

Rainfall is about average for Canada in the southern belt, dryer than average in the centre, and heavier along the coast. Winter temperatures in the south half of the area are not a great deal colder than that of the prairie provinces while summer days are as warm or warmer but nights are cooler. On the high windswept plateaus there is likely to be frost every month in the year.

Transportation Bottleneck

Greatest obstacle to development of the Northwest Territories in the past has been the lack of transportation. Cost of moving freight ran into staggering proportions. Through rough country, with dog sled, canoe or tumpline, a dollar a pound was not unknown for long distances and $500 a ton fairly common. No matter how rich the mine or oil well, under such conditions, development was simply out of the question unless the property lay along a waterway where, of course, the rates were very much cheaper.

Building of the Alaska and other highways, connecting up additional water routes, further extension of airways and similar improvements, change this whole picture. Almost overnight mineral and oil properties along the new routes become of value to man. It is conceivable that oil from Fort Norman, formerly available for local use only, may sometime be piped to the Pacific ocean for shipment to Vancouver, Seattle and other cities along the coast. Prospectors and trappers who formerly spent most of their time on the trail and half of their earnings on transportation will be able to get on the job a few hours or at least a few days after leaving Edmonton.

Mining

Because the Alaska Highway is being built as a military project and because we are at war, the whole undertaking has been shrouded in secrecy. Few Canadians are aware of what may have been discovered in blasting this pass through the area. Readers will recall, however, that it was a somewhat similar undertaking that accidentally discovered the riches in Cobalt. Without question new mineral deposits have been uncovered by the dynamite blasts along the Alaska and other highways built through the Northwest Territories since the war. In any case, hitherto almost inaccessible country has now been brought within easy reach of prospector and developer. After the war many a returned soldier, with adventure still unsatisfied, will join the great army of explorers who, for the first time, will have a real opportunity of unlocking the treasure chest of the north.

Mecca for Airmen

And the same country should prove a mecca for returned airmen. Many of the main global airways must pass directly over this area. It is the shortest, most direct and most practical route from North America to Asia and from much of this continent to Europe, too. Aklavik or some point farther inland may soon rival the Azores as a refueling and stopover place for globe-circling planes.

But there will be much more than through traffic in these regions. Largely opened by aircraft, the north will continue to find more and more use for this means of transportation. Thickly scattered lakes provide ready-built air fields, good almost the year round. At the beginning of the war there were several main air lines operating through the territory, and many feeders. The future will undoubtedly see this service multiplied many times.

So far as oil, minerals, lumber, fish, furs and similar products are concerned, postwar developments will be largely of a ready-made pattern. It will simply be a case of bringing population to already proved properties with a market known in advance.

But it is not going to be so simple with agriculture. A diamond drill is of no use in determining the value of a piece of land. A spade and a hole a couple of feet deep will do for that end of the job. What neither the spade nor the drill will disclose, however, is the climate, the most important factor of all. To appraise it, man still depends largely on "trial and error."

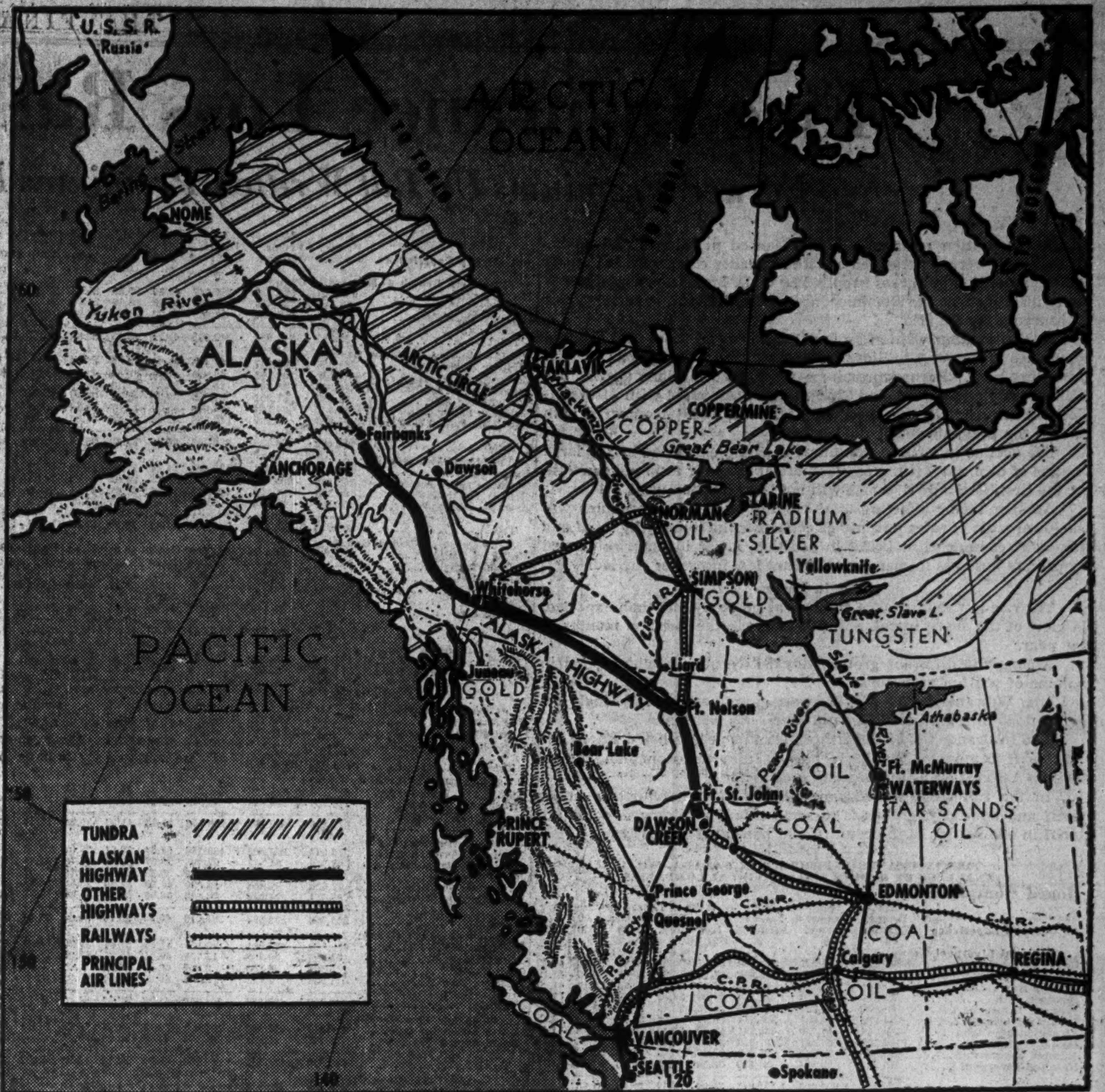
After studying what weather records official and unofficial sources can give him, one plants something he thinks may thrive and mature. Sometimes it will, and sometimes it won't.

Can Grow Vegetables and Hay

Wheat and other cereals have been grown at points very far north, but most agriculturists are extremely cautious in regard to any general development of this sort of farming. Eventually, hardier and quicker grown cereals may be originated, certain experimental stations in Siberia have reported promising results along this line. In the meantime, however, the emphasis is on vegetables and fodder.

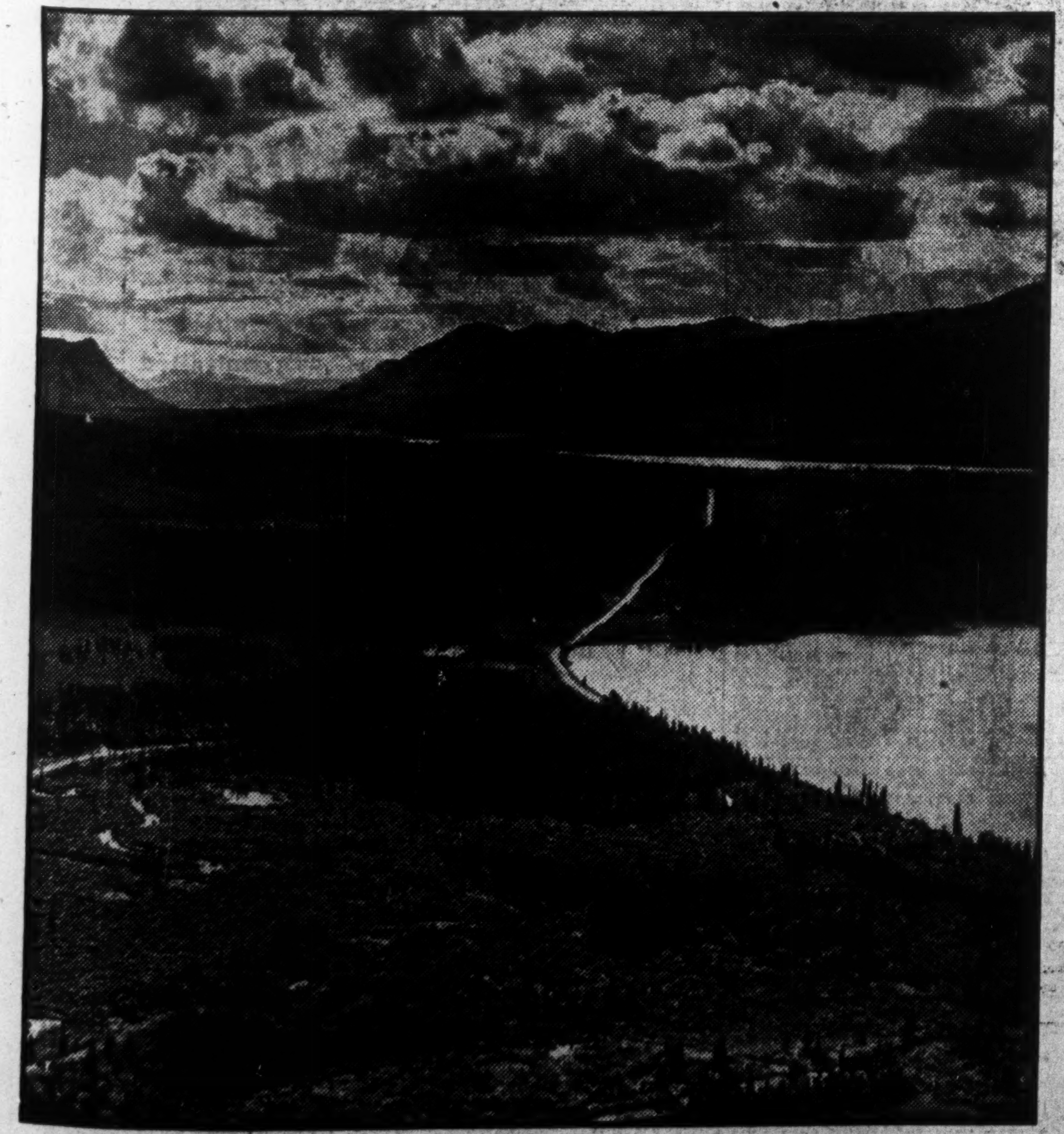
While the growing season is

(Continued on page 19)



Map by The Financial Post.

Highways, Airways, Railways and Waterways Await the Settler



The Highway Has Opened a Land of Varied Topography

Where We Fit in the Global Air Map

Drew Says Sky Routes May Do for Canada What Sea Routes Did for Britain

Lt.-Col. George A. Drew was one of the first to write or speak about the need for a trans-Canada commercial air system, back in the days when most people looked on this as a visionary dream. While actively connected with the Toronto Flying Club, he flew to all parts of the country, urging construction of municipal airports. He knows the Arctic, has crossed the Atlantic by air, has flown from London to most of the great cities of Europe. But views expressed are not necessarily those of The Financial Post

By Lt.-Col. GEORGE A. DREW

By the accident of geography Canada is at the crossroads of the most important air routes of the world, and Canada has the opportunity to become one of the greatest carriers by air of passengers and freight, if we recognize the opportunities which lie before us and plan now to take advantage of those opportunities.

Canada has remarkable advantages in the new and revolutionary period of world commerce which is about to begin.

First of all we have a country large enough to demand long internal air routes.

We are one of the few nations in the world which had self-sustaining commercial air routes before the war because of the demands of the mining areas across the whole of northern Canada.

We have ideal weather conditions for training pilots, mechanics, ground personnel and technical experts. The extremes of weather, ranging from tropical heat to Arctic cold, are an advantage, not a disadvantage. Aircrews trained in Canada will be prepared to meet the weather conditions they will encounter anywhere in the world, and in the development of commercial air routes that is a vital advantage.

This fact was recognized long ago. Several committees have reported on the prospects of commercial aviation within the Empire during the last 25 years. It was one of the main considerations at the time the British authorities proposed in May, 1937, that they should be permitted to establish air training schools in Canada for the Royal Air Force. Canada's geographical position and natural advantages make it the logical centre of civil as well as military aviation for the whole Empire.

Groundwork Laid

It is doubtful if the majority of Canadians fully realize what has taken place before their very eyes. The new airfields, opened up for training purposes since the beginning of the war, added to those already in operation before the war began, have given us the framework for one of the most complete domestic air systems in the whole world.

The instructors, mechanics, meteorologists, wireless experts, and technicians generally engaged in this great war work, are doing a job today which differs very little from the tasks they would be called upon to perform in postwar commercial aviation. Pilots and aircrews trained in these Canadian schools are flying machines of all types in every part of the world.

When the war ends no country will be better prepared for commercial air transport, from the point of view of trained personnel, than Canada.

What is Canada going to do about it? That is something every Canadian has a right to know. Upon the answer to that question rest many important consequences. Upon the answer to that question will depend the future of scores of thousands of young Canadians now in the Royal Canadian Air Force. Does Canada intend to be a member of a British air partnership or has the Canadian government some thought of making a separate agreement with the United States, as is hinted by some American writers?

This is not a question to be answered behind closed doors. It is a question to be answered publicly and at the earliest possible date so that the people of Canada may know where they are headed. Let us make no mistake about the importance of the answer to this question. The military and civil aspect of aviation are two sides of the same coin. They cannot be separated. Our future security depends upon the answer.

Today airmen from Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and other parts of the Empire are training in Canada. Canadians, in turn, are flying in every part of the world in the Royal Canadian Air Force, in the Royal Air Force and the Transport Command. At present the whole setup is one which would fit logically and without difficulty into an all-British commercial transport system after the war.

Canadians, more than any other people on earth, need to revise their conceptions of geography, abandon the distortions of Mercator's projection and realize that the shortest route from Montreal or Toronto to Shanghai, Bombay or Moscow, is northward through the Arctic. A comfortable, safe, and reliable overnight service between Montreal and London is already a practical possibility. Few cities in the world are more than 48 hours flying time from Winnipeg.

Need Co-operation

Are we in a position to take advantage of the opportunities offered to us by our geographical position? The simple and inescapable truth is that no matter how great our advantages may be, a nation of 12

(Continued on page 19)

Drew Says:

We must study our geography anew, must learn that the shortest distances lie over the world's roof. On the present-day air map, with the north pole as the crossroads of travel between the continents, Canada occupies the key position.

We can best take advantage of this fact by working with Great Britain and the other British nations in the development of global air routes. In such a plan Canada would be the logical centre of Empire air activity—the air could become to Canada what the sea has been to Britain.

But, if we attempt to work alone, we may sink to relative unimportance as a carrier of international air traffic.

Fire Insurance Loss Ratio Higher

Earned Premiums Up But Written Premiums Decline Slightly

Lower written premiums, higher earned premiums, and an increased ratio were experienced by fire insurance companies in Canada in 1942, according to figures supplied by G. D. Finlayson, superintendent of insurance for the Dominion, and H. D. McNairn, superintendent of insurance for Ontario.

Total premiums written by the Dominion and provincial licensed companies were $50.4 millions, compared with $53 millions for the preceding year. Earned premiums were $48.5 millions against $46 millions, while losses totalled $22.5 millions compared with $19.8 millions. The loss ratio, on an earned basis, was 46.29% compared with 43.08% the previous year.

The decline in written premiums is partly explained by the large volume of business written on commercial risks for a three-year term for the first time in 1941, which will not be re-written until 1944.

Another factor affecting total volume of written premiums was the lower scale of rates put into effect across the country by tariff and non-tariff companies in 1942. In addition, lower inventories carried by private business in many cases meant less insurance carried.

Rise in Losses

The rise in fire insurance claims was probably less than expected, in view of the sharp increase in fire losses in the last few months of the year.

Among the different groups, Royal-Liverpool, combined, led in volume of written premiums.

Home Wawanesa, and Lloyds, were prominent among single organizations in regard to volume of premiums written.

The Insurance Co. of North America this year is listed among the non-tariff companies, having resigned from the Canadian Underwriters Association at the beginning of 1942.

In the following statistics, tabulation of the companies under tariff and non-tariff groups is to some extent arbitrary as some are tariff in one section of the country and non-tariff in another.

FIRE INSURANCE EXPERIENCE IN CANADA, 1942
ANALYZED BY GROUPS AND INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES

Board Companies

(A)—Group Experience	Net Prems. Written $	Net Prems. Earned $	Net Losses Incurred $	1942 %	1941 %	1940 %	1939 %	*1938 %
1—Royal Liverpool Group:								
Royal Insurance	1,168,003	1,194,037	467,650	39.17	50.56	28.90	31.69	47.12
Queen Ins. of America	336,729	354,685	131,894	37.19	38.22	30.59	31.03	41.12
Hudson Bay	117,882	123,353	47,346	38.38	38.45	30.63	31.12	41.46
Newark Fire	81,044	84,805	32,550	38.38	38.45	30.63	31.13	41.18
Pioneer Insurance	66,308	69,385	26,632	38.38	38.45	30.63	31.12	41.18
Liverpool & Lond. & Gl.	761,171	769,601	306,344	39.81	36.44	35.34	30.98	48.13
Liverpool-Manitoba	150,734	157,729	60,541	38.38	38.45	30.63	31.13	41.18
Globe Indemnity	94,209	98,581	37,838	38.38	38.45	30.63	31.13	41.18
Central Insurance	75,367	78,864	30,270	38.38	38.45	30.63	31.13	41.18
National-Liverpool	75,367	78,864	30,270	38.38	38.45	30.63	31.13	41.18
Total	2,926,814	3,009,904	1,171,335	38.92	37.17	33.59	31.03	45.54
1938 loss ratio includes adjustment expenses.								
2—Home Group:								
City of New York								
Franklin								
Gibraltar								
Home	1,600,596	1,436,760	712,946	49.62	52.80	41.75	38.12	40.92
Homestead								
National Liberty								
New Brunswick								
Baltimore American								
*All business in Canada reinsured with Home Insurance Co.								
—London & Lancashire Group:								
Lon. & Lancashire Ins.	910,904	852,288	429,767	50.43	35.80	33.53	41.43	39.80
Law, Union & Rock	218,892	220,041	86,643	39.38	36.33	20.22	32.10	35.97
Merchants*	103,442	110,442	44,101	39.93	39.62	43.12	39.24	35.76
Quebec Fire	101,917	98,735	53,030	53.71	47.01	30.56	35.33	27.69
Mercantile Fire	109,801	102,722	33,159	32.28	39.16	34.70	30.88	21.50
Hand-in-Hand*	64,894	57,540	11,602	20.16	4.64	21.48	57.02	72.16
Queen City*	40,479	43,975	23,609	53.69	38.90	29.76	38.64	31.30
Lond & Lanc. G. & A.	25,055	25,369	5,966	23.50	21.85	12.88	33.56	13.04
Total	1,575,384	1,511,132	687,877	45.52	35.67	31.23	38.82	36.94
Provincially licensed companies, official figures.								
4—Phoenix of London Group:								
Phoenix of London	811,245	813,986	372,768	45.80	40.50	36.54	36.10	44.27
Acadia	167,281	164,990	69,590	42.18	37.40	34.72	35.77	40.22
London Guar. & Acc.	111,543	110,035	46,393	42.16	37.39	34.72	35.78	40.20
North Empire Fire	111,521	109,993	46,393	42.18	37.39	34.72	35.77	40.20
Union Marine Ins. Co.	111,521	109,994	46,393	42.18	37.40	34.72	35.77	40.28
Imperial Assur.	111,521	109,993	46,393	42.18	37.39	34.72	35.77	40.20
Columbia	55,877	55,048	23,197	42.14	37.39	34.72	35.77	40.21
United Firemen's	55,746	55,071	23,197	42.12	37.34	34.72	35.77	40.20
Total	1,536,255	1,529,110	674,324	44.10	35.67	31.23	35.94	42.22
5—Commercial Union Group:								
Commercial Union Assur.	637,190	617,920	289,878	46.91	35.06	33.32	38.00	34.14
Union of London	238,218	243,655	90,482	37.14	32.50	30.46	34.89	33.42
Palatine Insurance	150,453	153,887	57,148	37.14	32.49	30.47	34.89	33.43
Canada Acc. & Fire	137,916	141,064	52,385	37.14	32.49	30.46	34.89	33.42
Ocean Accid. & Guar.	137,916	141,064	52,385	37.14	32.49	30.47	34.89	26.77
Commercial Union Fire	12,538	12,824	4,782	37.14	32.53	30.44	34.90	33.41
British General	62,689	64,120	23,814	37.14	32.49	30.47	34.89	33.42
North West Fire	50,151	51,296	19,050	37.14	32.42	30.46	29.27	33.42
American Central	50,151	51,297	19,050	37.14	32.50	30.48	34.89	33.42
British & European	25,076	25,649	9,527	37.14	32.49	30.47	34.89	33.42
California	25,076	25,649	9,527	37.14	32.49	30.47	34.89	33.42
Total	1,527,374	1,528,425	628,008	41.09	33.50	31.57	35.83	32.95
6—Sun Group:								
Sun Insurance	640,079	595,805	249,116	41.81	38.04	43.54	37.88	38.71
Imperial Insurance	127,701	122,194	35,780	29.28	33.63	32.80	37.31	35.73
Patriotic Assurance	117,116	107,724	46,751	43.40	49.60	22.27	28.71	56.23
Planet Assurance	107,137	98,452	45,609	46.33	44.20	39.70	39.18	44.56
London & County	82,933	78,811	38,054	48.29	34.46	34.21	40.82	39.82
Total	1,527,374	1,528,425	628,008	41.09	33.50	31.57	35.83	32.95
7—British America Western Group:								
Western Assurance	387,271	406,994	152,044	37.36	37.51	36.82	34.54	33.16
British America	263,945	284,131	107,452	37.82	37.15	36.67	34.31	33.15
North River Ins.	96,636	87,064	38,144	43.81	25.47	49.30	25.37	36.58
British Empire Assur.	77,682	79,610	29,760	37.38	37.75	36.58	34.54	33.12
British Canadian	57,607	55,118	20,837	37.80	37.45	37.33	34.77	33.11
Imperial Guar. & Accid.	53,415	47,323	18,274	38.62	37.05	37.47	34.93	32.99
Total	936,356	960,240	366,511	38.17	36.43	37.72	33.93	33.44
8—Prudential Group:								
Prudential of England	807,352	709,125	264,163	37.25	48.41	42.17	42.64	41.75
Bee	88,425	113,407	39,791	35.09	42.40	48.86	45.87	53.18
Total	895,777	822,532	303,954	36.95	47.51	43.45	43.35	44.35
9—America Fore Group:								
Continental Insurance	361,667	326,904	183,588	56.16	41.83	29.74	46.75	32.87
Fidelity-Phenix of N.Y.	288,230	285,340	131,221	45.99	37.90	27.78	25.10	36.67
Niagara Fire	113,984	111,670	41,540	37.20	43.04	54.87	34.22	41.22
Maryland Insurance	73,073	65,276	40,953	62.74	33.69	27.31	19.52	44.21
First American	38,986	36,167	17,368	48.02	54.43	55.89	12.54	28.78
Total	875,940	825,357	414,670	50.24	40.45	33.41	33.23	36.17
10—North Union Group:								
Norwich Union	682,559	687,033	249,932	36.38	36.89	35.77	37.72	41.31
Canada Security	115,667	120,402	34,929	29.01	31.26	30.98	43.62	35.18
Eagle Fire	64,289	59,839	27,398	45.79	44.10	43.49	46.46	27.84
Total	862,515	867,274	312,259	36.00	36.56	35.54	39.13	39.75
11—Royal Exchange Group:								
Royal Exchange	481,183	481,164	176,585	36.70	40.45	33.41	33.23	36.17
Car & General	113,581	117,078	46,053	39.34	36.58	28.68	26.85	37.70
National Provincial	56,790	58,539	23,026	39.33	36.58	28.68	26.78	37.93
State Assurance	56,790	58,539	23,026	39.33	36.58	28.68	24.93	37.83
Motor Union	56,790	58,539	23,026	39.33	36.58	28.68	27.44	40.84
Total	765,134	773,859	291,716	37.70	40.48	28.94	22.96	50.08
12—North British & Mercantile Group:								
North British	611,449	594,123	256,647	43.20	39.50	35.89	36.31	33.25
Occidental Fire	87,343	89,419	31,582	35.33	35.19	29.35	30.50	39.03
Railway Passengers	60,423	58,427	21,829	37.36	31.09	53.09	23.89	36.73
Total	759,215	741,969	310,068	41.79	38.25	35.84	33.78	34.31
13—Elliott & Vallance Group:								
Phoenix of Hartford	264,085	252,817	105,940	41.90	38.59	41.63	40.07	28.40
Connecticut Fire	159,362	152,169	63,929	42.01	38.57	41.32	40.07	28.40
Providence Washington	102,232	98,805	35,302	35.73	33.13	26.99	41.24	39.82
Westchester Fire	89,898	87,991	34,553	39.27	41.02	27.69	44.69	38.88
Reliance of Canada	67,021	64,364	26,203	40.71	31.27	30.58	21.54	29.46
Equitable Fire & Marine	31,872	30,200	12,786	42.66	37.86	41.32	40.07	28.40
Total	714,480	686,346	278,713	40.61	37.32	36.34	38.82	31.63
14—Eagle Star Group:								
Eagle, Star	301,994	269,441	138,037	51.24	27.13	26.40	46.18	65.13
British Crown Assur.	252,498	260,423	128,088	49.18	32.93	46.66	30.68	62.16
British Northwestern	103,160	106,029	45,229	42.66	29.62	41.25	23.78	35.78
Security National	33,568	32,856	8,411	25.60	49.35	57.06	28.62	62.59
Total	691,220	668,749	319,765	47.82	30.86	38.32	35.42	58.34
15—Union of Canton Group:								
Union of Canton	291,632	267,145	141,830	53.09	30.05	36.66	36.04	47.55
British Traders	170,119	155,835	82,734	53.09	29.87	36.68	36.03	47.55
South British	86,301	74,475	33,366	44.80	31.55	39.23	19.83	108.47
British Oak	81,043	63,166	56,633	89.66	37.15	68.20	60.83	....
China Fire	24,303	22,262	11,819	53.09	31.00	36.66	36.04	47.55
Beaver Fire	17,531	21,150	9,217	43.58	25.11	18.95	23.29	26.11
Total	670,929	604,033	335,601	55.56	30.67	39.99	38.51	47.51
16—Guardian Group:								
Guardian Assurance	574,822	595,143	227,294	38.19	53.05	48.51	42.11	37.10
Guardian Ins. of Canada	73,296	78,353	38,542	49.19	46.92	42.55	34.86	32.53
Total	648,118	673,496	265,836	39.47	52.21	47.82	31.25	36.57
17—Hartford Group:								
Hartford Fire	536,310	533,901	260,588	48.81	31.63	35.78	31.88	28.62
London Canada	71,633	76,392	31,384	41.08	38.04	31.28	39.23	30.89
Citizens of N. J.	17,586	17,114	10,442	61.01	26.96	45.20	15.28	36.69
Total	625,529	627,407	302,414	48.20	32.38	35.35	32.54	29.24
18—Employers' Liability Group:								
Employers' Liability	471,110	491,366	195,174	39.72	42.38	31.78	40.21	41.64
Merchants' Marine	144,286	139,030	55,582	39.96	37.34	36.49	32.60	47.89
Total	615,396	630,396	250,756	39.78	41.32	32.78	38.54	43.06
19—Northern Group:								
Northern Assurance	319,807	328,409	189,286	57.64	38.81	36.87	38.98	38.38
Scottish Metropolitan	86,740	91,587	23,696	25.87	30.99	27.79	31.44	28.33
Royal Scottish	63,507	64,484	19,592	30.38	42.28	21.19	25.47	37.57
London & Scottish	42,689	47,464	22,020	46.39	32.90	25.53	16.62	34.15
World Marine & Gen.	52,621	51,053	28,622	56.06	30.77	63.35	31.77	32.17
Total	565,364	582,997	283,216	48.58	36.76	34.66	32.41	35.79
20—Springfield Group:								
Springfield F. & M.	495,520	433,581	180,135	41.55	51.81	52.25	35.01	52.44
Michigan Fire	44,955	39,369	15,750	40.01	55.35	48.31	36.86	52.31
New England	11,239	9,843	3,937	40.00	56.79	....	36.69	52.45
Sentinel Fire	11,239	9,843	3,937	40.00	56.41	48.32	36.69	52.30
Total	562,953	492,636	203,759	41.36	52.09	51.83	35.25	....
21—Aetna Fire Group:								
Aetna Insurance	487,310	437,916	182,831	39.93	44.76	44.54	37.58	44.11
World Fire & Marine	75,269	66,001	31,178	47.24	16.60	37.84	42.07	32.54
Total	562,579	523,917	214,009	40.85	37.12	31.55	43.37	41.60
22—Great American Group:								
Great American	489,446	479,139	160,712	33.54	39.10	39.90	37.81	40.06
American Alliance	48,861	48,110	15,347	31.90	36.91	37.63	38.16	39.92
Total	538,307	527,249	176,059	33.39	38.89	39.69	37.84	40.01
23—London Assurance Group:								
London Assurance	392,027	370,546	153,289	41.37	36.86	30.57	42.81	37.76
Guildhall Ins.	91,353	90,035	40,206	44.66	39.75	34.83	40.91	53.33
British Law	42,161	52,991	20,857	39.36	35.11	32.74	37.40	49.14
Total	525,541	513,572	214,352	41.74	37.12	31.55	43.37	41.60
24—Atlas Group:								
Atlas Assurance	393,233	410,396	166,225	40.50	40.30	30.68	35.25	41.29
Essex & Suffolk	48,912	51,767	17,755	34.30	36.58	26.42	33.05	31.15
Total	442,145	462,163	183,980	39.81	39.88	30.18	34.99	40.08
25—Century Group:								
Century Insurance	152,248	154,773	54,150	34.99	39.38	54.11	42.59	24.51
Anglo-Scottish	112,732	113,016	46,424	41.08	30.24	30.89	26.44	28.19
Pacific Coast Fire	73,728	77,552	28,432	36.66	34.05	36.66	29.44	28.45
Southern Insurance	32,026	31,493	11,490	36.48	31.12	32.22	25.18	25.71
Total	370,734	376,834	140,496	37.28	34.82	41.66	33.50	26.33
26—Pearl Group:								
Pearl Assurance	329,049	320,429	144,470	45.09	47.88	25.35	39.75	40.25
Eureka-Security F. & M.	33,847	31,578	17,155	54.33	45.06	10.57	16.13	29.63
Total	362,896	352,007	161,625	45.92	47.65	24.12	37.50	52.43
27—St. Paul Group:								
St. Paul Fire & Marine	233,596	213,113	81,656	38.32	35.34	53.96	45.01	29.58
Mercury Insurance	90,785	88,234	49,583	56.19	30.42	27.98	39.01	41.85
Total	324,381	301,347	131,239	43.55	33.85	46.12	43.10	33.56
28—R. de Grande Pre Group:								
New Hampshire Fire	256,613	211,529	92,705	43.83	54.51	57.29	41.07	45.34
Granite State Fire	64,807	55,230	30,527	55.27	44.36	88.99	78.97	56.65
Total	321,420	266,759	123,232	46.20	52.22	64.62	49.83	47.77
29—Security, American & Fire Assoc. Group:								
Fire Assoc. of Phil.	125,789	105,875	34,023	32.14	32.55	45.29	18.71	84.78
American Insurance	104,200	101,946	30,185	29.61	36.01	35.80	34.88	32.01
Security of New Haven	90,607	77,919	27,466	35.25	37.37	33.88	29.03	35.50
Total	320,596	285,740	91,674	32.08	34.91	39.37	26.56	55.73
30—Firemen's Fund Group:								
Firemen's Fund	225,361	231,273	119,062	51.48	65.08	56.03	37.66	39.87
Home Fire & Marine	92,423	99,722	70,158	70.35	29.14	21.85	28.12	48.77
Total	317,784	330,995	189,220	57.17	55.82	48.08	35.14	42.38
31—Yorkshire Group:								
Yorkshire Insurance	255,741	253,055	114,878	45.39	55.99	34.70	22.83	35.86
London & Provincial	48,627	47,349	28,278	59.72	27.23	19.01	18.74	22.34
Total	304,368	300,404	143,156	47.65	51.37	32.23	22.16	33.68
32—Alliance Group:								
Alliance Assurance	301,380	294,359	162,986	55.37	54.70	32.59	30.16	64.44
Westminster Fire Office*	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
Total	301,380	294,359	162,986	55.37	54.70	32.59	30.16	64.44
*This company reinsures its business with Alliance Insurance.								
33—Dale & Company Group:								
National Union	158,324	156,960	95,868	61.08	28.08	25.74	45.71	44.42
Hanover Fire	135,185	119,112	67,516	56.66	33.61	36.69	71.60	67.11
Total	293,509	276,072	163,384	59.18	30.50	30.52	57.27	53.93
34—Scottish Union Group:								
Scottish Union	255,082	256,126	127,909	49.94	38.36	38.51	41.16	47.53
Central Union	12,340	12,973	4,603	35.48	32.81	20.17	35.78	35.18
Total	267,422	269,099	132,512	49.24	38.09	37.87	40.96	47.06
35—Caledonian Group:								
Caledonian	221,489	228,368	95,986	42.03	41.98	24.92	32.04	29.90
Caledonian-American	40,898	41,020	17,072	41.62	31.03	33.68	34.73	29.36
Total	262,387	269,388	113,058	41.97	40.27	26.29	32.48	....
36—Muir Beddal (Canada) Ltd. Group:								
Legal & General	200,258	180,863	118,287	65.40	46.35	39.07	52.07	68.18
Urbaine	50,749	48,646	29,120	59.86	46.04	51.91	65.50	70.54
Total	251,007	229,509	147,407	64.23	46.28	42.85	56.39	68.94
37—General Security:								
General Security	150,885	134,648	74,032	54.98	45.17	45.57	42.66	41.14
Phenix Fire of Paris	95,496	102,724	53,542	52.12	50.27	44.41	43.29	43.02
Total	246,385	237,372	127,574	53.74	50.27	45.02	42.95	42.19
38—Canadian Surety Group:								
Canadian Surety Co.	115,878	98,648	35,428	35.91	37.72	28.36	43.08	26.05
Camden Fire	103,877	92,256	50,384	54.61	19.38	24.53	29.96	39.64
Total	219,755	190,904	85,812	44.95	28.26	26.24	36.09	33.43
39—W. L. Esson Group:								
Sea Insurance	128,112	130,569	30,558	23.40	38.89	40.62	29.35	66.28
Scottish Ins.	77,421	59,276	13,331	22.48	40.20	31.26	....	....
Total	205,533	189,845	43,889	23.12	39.24	....	....	....
40—Individual Companies:								
Travelers Fire	476,036	416,214	278,062	66.81	31.25	45.73	43.31	65.67
Nat. Fire of Hartford	237,241	233,683	94,235	40.33	43.60	40.28	45.75	33.90
United States Fire	243,310	226,039	118,512	52.43	39.48	36.76	38.12	42.17
Glens Falls	113,746	110,129	43,139	39.17	26.18	25.89	32.15	42.03
New York Underwriters	98,127	91,968	34,644	37.67	27.42	35.19	39.01	25.83
Agricultural Co. of N. Y.	108,730	94,690	37,113	39.19	26.07	41.90	22.82	26.74
Svea	24,581	24,235	14,658	60.48	40.15	69.23	47.28	69.55
Boston Ins.	43,160	39,131	18,003	46.01	22.45	22.72	20.24	23.68
Transcontinental	9,808	10,551	968	9.17	49.45	15.29	31.45	26.97
Total Individual Bd. Cos.	1,354,739	1,246,640	639,334	51.28	35.29	39.81	38.89	39.36
Total Board Cos.	28,323,378	27,419,723	11,914,056	43.45	39.84	36.33	38.89	39.36

Fire and Auto Index

	Fire	Auto
Acadia	4	..
Aetna	21	27
Affil. Und.	60	43
Agricultural	40	27
Alliance Assur.	32	27
Alliance Ins.	46	40
American Mut.	45	..
American All.	22	23
Amer. Exch. Union	62	..
American Auto Fire	..	28
American Auto	..	28
American Central	5	..
Am. Equit. of N.Y.	49	..
Amer. Home Fire	58	..
American Ins.	29	28
American Res.	58	..
Anglo Scottish	25	22
Antig. Farm Mut.	44	..
Arex	..	43
Arkwright Mut.	45	..
Atlas	24	27
Automobile	58	..
Bankers & Traders	58	43
Bankers & Shippers	47	..
Baloise	58	..
Beaver	15	10
Bee	8	..
Baltimore Amer.	2	..
Blackstone Mut.	45	..
Boston Man.	45	..
Boston	40	27
British-America	7	1
Brit. & European	5	..
British Can.	7	1
British Crown	14	..
British Empire	7	1
British Gen.	5	2
British Law	23	14
British Oak	15	10
Brit. Northwestern	14	..
British Traders	15	10
Buffalo	58	..
Caledonian	35	27
Caledonian Amer.	35	..
California	5	..
Camden	38	18
Canada Accident	5	2
Canners Exch.	61	..
Can. Security	10	5
Canadian Fire	52	34
Canadian General	53	33
Canadian Indemnity	52	34
Canadian Surety	38	18
Car & General	11	15
Casualty of Can.	55	30
Central Ins.	1	..
Century	25	22
Canadian Mer.	44	43
Central Manuf.	44	43
Central Union	34	..
Citizens of N.J.	17	..
City of N. Y.	2	..
China	15	..
Cotton & Wool Mfrs.	45	..
Columbia	4	..
Clare Mut.	58	..
Commerce Ins.	58	..
Commerce Mutual	44	43
Comm. Casualty	..	43
Comm. Union Fire	5	..
Comm. Union Assur.	5	2
Connecticut Fire	13	..
Consolidated	47	27
Continental Cas.	..	43
Continental Ins.	9	..
Cornhill	51	36
Cumber. Farm Mut.	44	..
Dominion Fire	48	35
D. of Can. Gen.	55	30
Drapers & Gen.	58	43
Eagle Fire	10	5
Eagle Star	14	..
Economical Mut.	41	43
Emp. Liability	18	6
Employers' Reins	..	43
Equitable F. & M.	13	..
Equitable Fire	44	..
Ensign	48	..
Enterprise Mut.	..	..
Eureka Sec.	26	19
Excess	50	..
Essex & Suffolk	24	..
Fall River	45	..
Federal Fire	47	28
Federal Ins.	58	39
Firemen's Mut.	45	..
Fidelity of Can.	..	8
Fidelity-Phenix	9	27
Fire Assoc. of Phil.	29	26
Firemen's Fund	30	..
Fire Ins. of Can.	50	..
Firemen's Ins.	48	..
First American	9	..
Fireproof Sprink	60	..

	Fire	Auto
Fonciere T. & A.	57	43
Franklin	2	17
Gen. Acc. F. & L.	54	29
Gen. Accid. of Can.	54	29
Gen. Cas. of Amer.	..	38
Gen. Reins	..	41
Gen. Exchange	..	43
Gen. Ins. of Amer.	..	38
Gen. of America	56	..
Gen. Security	37	27
Gibraltar	2	17
Girard	48	..
Glens Falls	40	27
Globe Indem.	1	4
Gore Dist.	41	43
Grain Ins. & G.	58	..
Globe & Rep.	57	..
Granite State	28	..
Great Amer. Ind.	..	23
Great Amer. Ins.	22	23
Guardian Assur.	16	7
Guardian Ins.	16	7
Guildhall	23	14
Hardware Mut.	43	42
Hartford Acc.	..	13
Hartford Fire	17	13
Halifax	58	43
Hand in Hand	3	12
Hanover	33	..
Hardware Deal	43	42
Helvetia	58	..
Hope Mut.	45	..
Home Ins.	2	..
Homestead	2	17
Hudson Bay	1	..
Home Fire	30	17
Home Indemnity	..	17
Imperial Assur.	4	..
Imperial Guar.	7	1
Imperial Ins.	6	20
Indemnity Ins.	..	40
Indust. Mut.	45	..
Indiana Lumber	44	43
Individual Under.	60	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	46	40
International	58	..
Jersey	47	..
King's Mutual	44	..
Law, Union & Rock	3	12
Legal & Gen.	36	27
Liberty Mutual	..	43
Liverpool & L. & G.	1	4
Liverpool Man.	1	4
Lloyd's	63	43
London Can.	17	13
London & County	6	20
Lon. & Lan. G. & A.	3	12
London & Lanc. Ins.	3	12
London & Prov.	31	21
London & Scottish	19	11
London. Assur.	23	14
London Guar.	4	3
Lumber M. of Bost'n	44	..
Lumber Mu. Cas.	..	32
Lumber Mut. Mans.	44	..
Lumber Un. All.	47	..
Lumbermen's Ins.	47	..
Manufacturers Mut.	45	..
Marine	..	39
Maryland Cas.	..	42
Merchants F. Assoc.	47	..
Maryland Ins.	9	..
Mechanics Mut.	45	..
Mercantile Fire	3	..
Merchants Fire Ins.	3	12
Merch. & Man.	49	..
Merch. Marine	18	6
Mercury	27	24
Metrop. Cas.	..	35
Metrop. Fire	56	..
Metrop. Int. Ins.	60	..
Mich. Fire	20	25
Millers National	47	..
Millowners Mut. In.	44	..
Milwaukee	58	43
Mut. Imp.	43	42
Miss. Rowville	58	..
Motor Union	11	15
Millown. Mut. Chi.	45	..
Nat. Liverpool	1	..
Nat. of Paris	50	..
Nat. Ben. Franklin	48	35
National Retailers	58	32
Nat. Fire of Hart.	40	..
Nat. Liberty	2	17
Nat. Prov.	11	..
National Sec.	46	..
Nat. Un. Fire	33	27
Newark	1	4
New Brunswick	2	..
New Hampshire	28	43
New England	20	27
Niagara Fire	9	..
Norwich Un.	10	5

	Fire	Auto
Northeastern	56	..
North Star	56	41
North River	7	..
Northern Assur.	19	11
North British	12	16
North Empire	4	..
N. Y. Fire	49	..
N. Y. Recip.	66	..
N. Y. Under.	40	27
N. W. Cas.	..	37
N. W. Fire	5	..
N. W. Mutual	44	37
N. W. Nat.	48	35
Occidental	12	16
Ocean Acc.	5	2
Ohio Farmers	44	43
Pac. Coast Fire	25	22
Pac. Fire	47	..
Palatine	5	2
Paper Mill Mut.	45	..
Patriotic	6	20
Pearl	26	..
Perth Mut.	41	..
Penn. Lumber	44	..
Phila. Mfrs.	45	..
Phila. F. & Mar.	46	..
Phoenix of Paris	37	27
Phoenix of Hart.	13	..
Phoenix of Lond	4	3
Pictou County Mut.	44	..
Pilot	58	43
Pioneer	1	..
Planet Assur.	6	..
Pool	58	..
Port La Prairie	44	..
Protection Mut.	45	..
Prov. Washington	13	27
Prov. of Paris	58	..
Provincial	51	36
Prudential Assur.	8	27
Quebec Fire	3	..
Queen	1	4
Queen City	3	..
Railway Pass.	12	16
Retail Lumber	44	..
Reliance	13	..
Rhode Island	45	..
Rossia Ins.	56	..
Rubber Mfrs.	45	..
Royal Exchange	11	15
Royal Ins.	1	4
Royal Scottish	19	..
Scot.-Canadian	54	..
Scot-Metrop.	19	11
Scottish Ins.	39	..
Scottish Union	34	27
Security N. H.	29	26
Security Nat.	14	..
Sentinel	20	..
Sea	39	..
South Brit.	15	..
Southern	25	22
Springfield	20	25
Stanstead & Sh.	44	..
State Assur.	11	..
St. Paul Fire	27	24
St. Paul Mercury	..	24
State Mutual	45	43
Sun	6	20
Sussex Fire	57	..
Svea	40	27
Switz. Gen.	58	..
Tokio Marine	58	..
Tor. Gen.	53	33
Trans-Contl.	46	..
Travelers Fire	40	9
Travelers Ind.	..	9
Union Assur.	5	2
Underwriters Ex.	59	..
Union of Canton	15	10
Union of Paris	58	43
Union Marine	4	3
Union Firemen's	4	..
United Mut.	44	43
United Pac. Ins.	..	43
Urbaine	36	..
U. S. Fid. & Guar.	..	8
U. S. Fire	40	..
U. S. Guar.	..	39
Victory	58	..
Warner Recip.	61	..
Waterloo Mut.	41	..
Wawanesa	42	31
Wapiti	42	..
Wellington	47	28
Western	7	1
Westchester Fire	13	..
Westminster Fire	32	..
What Cheer Mut.	45	..
Worcester Mfrs.	45	..
World Marine	19	11
World F. & Mar.	21	..
Yorkshire	31	21
Zurich	..	43

Mutual Companies

(A)—Group Experience	Net Prems. Written $	Net Prems. Earned $	Net Losses Incurred $	1942 %	1941 %	1940 %	1939 %	*1938 %
41—Ontario Cash Mutuals Group:								
Gore District Mut.	565,556	512,421	208,838	40.76	47.32	40.26	37.78	40.24
Economical Mutual	462,361	450,065	221,065	49.12	51.24	37.20	58.39	42.51
Waterloo Mutual*	328,557	336,849	149,573	44.40	56.84	39.22	48.00	44.27
Perth Mutual*	210,162	216,048	98,713	45.69	49.80	32.41	38.84	31.76
Total	1,566,636	1,515,383	678,189	44.75	51.18	37.94	46.74	41.98
*Provincial licensed companies, official figures.								
42—Wawanesa Mutual Group:								
Wawanesa Mutual	1,540,520	1,426,039	510,647	35.81	37.79	39.54	34.93	39.06
Wapiti	......	......	......	....	....	....	13.39	39.90
Total	1,504,520	1,426,039	510,647	35.81	37.79	39.54	32.35	39.08
43—Hardware Mutual Group:								
Mutual Implement	325,998	323,531	115,672	35.75	23.58	26.63	33.65	31.62
Hardware Dealers Mut.	312,070	306,784	109,393	35.43	22.87	28.59	34.00	31.27
Hardware Mutual	......	......	......	....	....	....	29.53	31.00
Total	638,068	632,315	225,065	35.59	23.23	27.52	32.67	31.29
(B)—44—Individual Companies:								
Northwestern Mutual	706,777	725,004	286,970	39.58	26.07	27.96	30.85	30.38
Equitable Fire (Canada)*	698,532	688,249	380,551	55.30	69.96	.52	63.95	....
Commerce Mutual	600,227	549,670	327,087	59.51	47.96	41.66	46.02	46.02
Can. Mercantile	505,468	456,857	248,630	54.42	54.13	41.97	42.63	51.24
Stanstead & Sherbrooke	419,237	388,010	210,778	54.32	42.49	.46	54.90	34.97
Portage la Prairie	335,453	331,785	128,260	38.66	45.64	51.86	48.17	41.49
Millowners Mut. of Iowa	222,485	237,060	109,073	46.01	33.28	24.88	45.67	24.32
United Mutual	150,337	150,657	120,115	79.73	38.05	50.35	33.92	57.90
Lumber Mut'l of Boston	88,148	85,160	73,544	86.36	77.53	48.90	22.67	45.63
Cntral Manufact. Mut'l.	55,849	82,305	53,238	64.68	62.32	65.68	19.09	53.34
Pennsylvania Lumber	70,680	69,307	47,153	68.03	75.51	37.53	29.54	50.23
Indiana Lumbermen's	71,828	69,889	48,549	69.47	63.08	42.40	26.05	55.96
Kings Mutual	56,689	51,870	26,861	51.79	36.21	41.01	62.06	80.84
Ohio Farmers	44,544	45,095	23,173	51.39	19.20	8.30	36.09	19.08
Lumber Mut. of Manf.	54,011	58,283	40,133	68.88	93.91	40.19	29.36	55.47
Retail Lumbermen's	39,732	40,423	30,056	74.35	19.20	16.56	....	12.00
Pictou County Mut.	11,744	10,069	4,951	49.17	12.14	62.34	49.06	28.13
Antigonish Farm. Mut.	5,092	4,874	2,383	48.89	69.42	154.71	127.22	*95.80
Cumberland Farm. Mut.	4,382	3,809	2,244	58.91	16.24	149.49	65.00	52.21
Total Individ'l. Mut. Cos.	4,171,235	4,048,376	2,168,749	53.45	46.92	41.21	43.08	39.63
Total Mutual Cos.	......	......	......	....	43.06	38.69	40.44	38.63
*Provincial licensed company, official figures.								
(C)—45—New England Mutuals:								
Manufacturers Mutual	440,938	318,727	7,446	2.34	57.85	16.87	28.77	38.57
Firemen's Mutual	162,529	111,791	14,847	13.28	17.58	11.38	9.91	21.88
Blackstone Mutual	156,107	117,657	2,482	2.11	44.04	15.49	40.45	35.34
Boston Manufacturers	119,914	47,316	13,347	28.47	36.62	15.87	392.19	22.10
Arkwright Mutual	103,041	48,345	4,756	9.84	44.12	17.04	....	21.27
What Cheer Mutual	67,376	37,743	14,334	37.98	25.81	14.24	49.20	25.12
Philadelphia Mfrs.	39,443	23,488	2,602	11.08	39.33	14.22	36.31	16.77
Worcester Mfrs.	30,887	12,188	3,438	28.21	4.93	14.81	....	22.80
Fall River	30,887	12,188	3,438	28.21	27.54	16.60	....	24.68
Protection Mutual	41,420	—4,274	5,585	....	32.35	9.14	81.14	14.79
Rubber Manufacturers	......	......	......	....	29.63	13.94	843.59	16.83
Cotton & Woollen Mfrs.	78,530	24,548	8,869	36.13	29.63	13.94	845.23	16.83
Mill Own. M. of Chicago	......	......	......	....	32.35	9.14	81.12	18.88
Industrial Mutual	......	......	......	....	29.63	13.94	846.39	16.83
State Mutual	......	......	......	....	....	16.78	28.78	38.75
Mechanics Mutual	......	......	......	....	....	16.78	28.77	38.57
Rhode Island Mutual	......	......	......	....	....	16.78	28.77	38.57
American Mutual	......	......	......	....	....	16.78	28.77	38.57
Hope Mutual	......	......	......	....	....	16.87	28.77	38.57
Paper Mill Mutual	......	......	......	....	....	....	40.20	25.12
								18.58
Total New England Mut.	1,275,072	749,717	81,144	10.82	27.86	15.06	50.29	27.32
Grand Total Mutual Cos.	9,155,531	8,371,830	3,658,704	31.76	43.23	37.98	....	....

Non-Board Companies

	Net Prems. Written $	Net Prems. Earned $	Net Losses Incurred $	1942 %	1941 %	1940 %	1939 %	*1938 %
46—North American Group:								
Insurance Co. of N. A.	826,258	746,726	253,640	33.97	57.86	29.24	26.92	66.15
Alliance Ins.	436,501	450,580	113,789	25.25	49.30	55.58	41.60	27.37
Philadelphia F. & Mar.	98,856	71,634	35,404	49.42	26.82	92.63	36.78	19.74
National Security	95,325	71,263	28,751	40.34	48.07	30.60	21.14	38.63
Total	1,456,910	1,340,203	431,584	32.20	53.47	39.12	31.42	51.17
47—Shaw & Begg Group:								
Wellington	261,561	260,192	124,535	47.86	36.97	34.97	39.68	42.15
Federal Fire	227,127	224,251	105,728	47.15	40.05	29.14	41.90	41.32
Merchant's Fire Assur.	132,865	131,107	71,381	54.44	35.49	29.28	26.95	35.45
Pacific Fire	114,796	116,358	80,570	69.24	58.55	50.83	23.80	92.84
Consolidated	121,890	117,381	61,135	52.08	34.42	35.08	41.40	38.17
Millers National	100,538	97,310	68,692	70.59	49.90	54.20	65.66	48.54
Lumbermen's Insurance	84,627	75,761	39,012	51.49	43.30	72.81	29.53	25.89
Bankers & Shippers	72,624	70,825	48,787	68.88	55.67	35.94	30.48	58.73
Jersey Insurance	43,270	43,733	24,288	55.54	37.58	24.92	31.52	40.56
Total	1,159,298	1,136,918	624,128	54.90	42.28	38.09	37.31	45.86
48—Massie & Renwick Group:								
Dominion Fire	289,097	293,820	107,880	36.72	34.15	26.75	30.55	29.35
Firemen's Ins.	196,196	236,968	99,946	42.18	43.48	32.45	30.64	46.36
Northwestern National	119,216	130,032	46,621	35.85	42.12	48.15	28.00	31.70
National Ben Franklin	117,345	120,809	67,132	55.57	32.27	37.04	28.47	32.57
Ensign Insurance	62,172	65,941	17,250	26.16	30.01	30.22	31.18	31.95
Girard Fire & Marine	31,263	31,136	13,461	43.23	17.71	19.86	24.76	35.54
Total	815,489	878,706	352,290	40.09	36.33	33.20	29.63	33.89
49—Corroon & Reynolds Group:								
American Equit. of N. Y.	288,280	232,758	113,246	48.65	53.29	57.16	38.14	68.82
New York Fire	218,055	208,643	128,524	61.60	57.75	40.53	32.48	84.21
Merchants & Manufac.	216,544	191,547	132,032	68.93	50.80	54.30	68.35	64.17
Total	712,879	632,948	373,805	59.06	53.93	50.71	39.89	71.29
50—J. E. Clements Inc.:								
Fire Ins. of Canada	319,043	311,097	151,993	48.86	38.65	41.05	45.91	48.80
Nationale of Paris	196,016	220,629	139,785	63.36	46.68	49.83	56.28	48.49
Excess	60,332	56,617	31,022	54.79	47.37	33.19	38.93	50.86
Total	575,391	588,343	322,800	54.87	42.87	44.87	51.00	66.00
51—Willis Faber Group:								
Provincial Ins.	274,130	285,643	166,004	58.12	50.56	58.74	53.12	47.17
Cornhill Ins.	194,428	195,456	134,132	68.63	47.26	48.60	44.76	50.78
Total	468,558	481,099	300,136	62.39	49.26	54.87	49.67	48.37

(Continued on page 15)

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Your Royal Liverpool agent will be glad to analyse your policies to see if your insurance coverage is adequate.

He will also recommend any changes that might be necessary to fit your insurance to present requirements.

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Newark Fire Insurance Company
Hudson Bay Insurance Company
The Pioneer Insurance Company

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. Ltd.
The Globe Indemnity Company of Canada
The Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Co.
The Central Insurance Company Limited
The National-Liverpool Insurance Company

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FIRE AUTOMOBILE RIOT EXPLOSION TORNADO
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INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

THE QUEBEC FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC, P.Q.
G. H. HENDERSON, Chief Agent and Secretary

BRANCH OFFICES
Montreal, Saint John, Quebec, Winnipeg, Vancouver

FIRE - INLAND TRANSPORTATION - CASUALTY

1906 1943

British Northwestern
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1942

ASSETS

Cash in Bank and on Hand		$ 17,455.75
Balances due by Agents		33,475.78
Accounts Receivable		638.53
Investments:		
Bonds and Debentures, at cost	$1,017,968.81	
Stocks and Shares, at cost	276,850.81	
Real Estate Mortgages, at book value	12,500.00	
Real Estate, at book value	2.00	
		1,307,321.62
Interest Accrued		11,220.19
Total		$1,370,111.87

LIABILITIES

Losses Unadjusted		$ 16,160.43
Accounts Payable		7,662.50
Taxes Payable—Estimated		13,700.25
Due to Affiliated Companies		17,983.56
Reserve for Bad Debts		5,000.00
Reserve for Unearned Premiums		135,838.77
Capital Stock:		
Authorized — 50,000 Shares of $40.00 each	$2,000,000.00	
Issued — 14,860 Shares on which there has been paid		248,699.20
General Investment Reserve Fund		200,000.00
Surplus		725,067.16
Total		$1,370,111.87

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO
J. H. RIDDEL, President and Managing Director
V. G. CREBER, Asst. Manager — S. FAIRLEY, Secretary

BRANCH OFFICES
WINNIPEG—A. C. Ruby, Branch Manager
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A. HURRY, Manager

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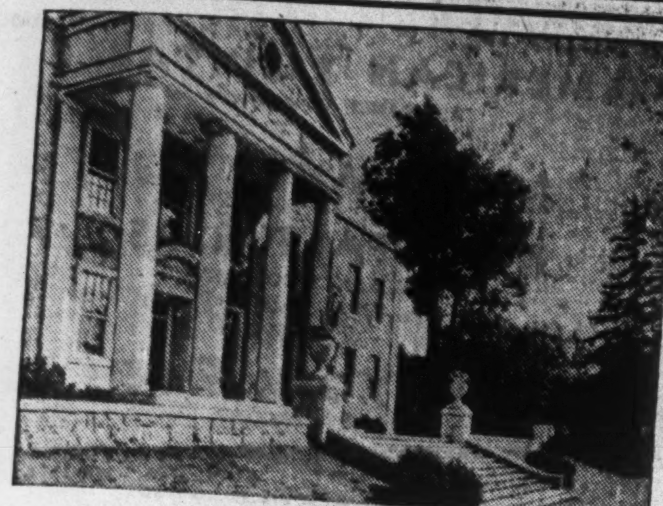
FIRE • CASUALTY • AUTOMOBILE • SURETY



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For a full century and more GORE Mutual has stood between Canadian property owners and financial loss resulting from fire.

Never once, during its one hundred and four years of service, has GORE failed to meet a legitimate claim, promptly and fully.

GORE Mutual is wholly owned and wholly managed by Canadians, and all of its assets are invested in Canadian securities.

GORE'S Financial Strength

In 1844 — five years after its founding — GORE stood surety for property valued at $1,376,000. At the close of 1942, the amount of insurance in force was $123,000,000. In 1899 the ratio of GORE's cash assets to liabilities had grown to 4 to 1. Today this ratio is 5½ to 1.

GORE has gained this sound position by conservative, businesslike management in the service of its policy-holders' interests.

Additional Insurances

Besides its fire insurance services, GORE offers automobile, personal property floater, plate glass and windstorm insurance.

GORE DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

WHOLLY CANADIAN

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North British & Mercantile Insurance Company Limited

Estd. 1809

Railway Passengers Assurance Company **The Occidental Fire Insurance Company**

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Automobile Insurance Declines

Losses as Well as Premiums Take Lower Course

Gasoline rationing, and consequent reductions in premium rates, are reflected in a decline of about $4 millions in total net premiums written by the automobile insurance companies operating in Canada under Dominion and provincial license in 1942.

Losses were also lower, at $10.5 millions compared with $13.8 millions in the previous year. The ratio of losses was 45.90%, compared with 49.84% in 1941.

Reduction was attributed partly to the smaller mileage at which many cars were driven, while drivers, realizing that repairs and replacements could be made only at increased costs, were more careful in their driving.

The loss ratio of the Dominion licensed companies at 43.05% was slightly better than that of the Dominion and provincial licensed companies combined.

In the following tables, division of companies into tariff and non-tariff is not altogether rigid because some are tariff in one part of the country and non-tariff in others.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE EXPERIENCE, 1942
ANALYZED BY GROUPS AND INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES
(Official Dominion and Ontario Government Figures—Ranked in Order of Net Premiums Written)

(A)—GROUP EXPERIENCE:	Net Prems. Written $	Net Losses Incurred $	Ratio of Losses Incurred to Premiums Written 1942 %	1941 %	1940 %	1939 %	1938 %
Board Companies							
1—British-America Western Group:							
Western Assur.	528,186	227,851	43.14	49.37	50.72	47.38	53.37
British America	339,589	139,815	41.17	50.55	49.41	49.28	52.56
British Empire	132,719	55,786	42.03	49.23	52.95	45.68	53.58
Imperial Guar. & Acc.	125,198	54,762	43.74	52.98	50.21	40.05	52.11
British Canadian Ins.	104,275	43,236	41.46	46.58	53.49	41.18	53.07
Total	1,229,967	521,450	42.40	49.83	50.68	46.47	53.03
2—Commercial Union Group:							
Ocean Accident	350,747	137,063	39.08	55.52	60.45	47.21	37.15
Canada Acc. & Fire	179,241	70,054	39.08	55.55	60.49	46.90	63.10
Commer. Union Assur.	109,272	40,521	37.08	59.37	56.36	43.66	43.89
British General Ins.	62,345	24,366	39.08	55.55	60.49	46.37	44.80
Union Assurance	46,790	18,273	39.05	55.55	60.48	48.98	76.12
Palatine Insurance	38,965	15,231	39.09	55.55	62.91	48.22	41.35
Total	787,360	305,508	38.80	56.06	60.02	46.73	47.25
3—Phoenix of London Group:							
London Guar. & A.	291,122	141,209	48.50	48.86	53.53	47.83	42.25
Phoenix Assurance	301,604	131,071	43.46	56.77	49.74	40.67	51.84
Union Mar. & General	116,038	38,250	32.96	39.15	70.66	32.74	45.20
Total	708,764	310,529	43.81	50.40	54.99	41.98	47.07
4—Royal-Liverpool Group:							
Royal Insurance	239,881	72,203	30.10	41.28	32.62	28.76	55.82
Queen Insurance	19,633	5,948	30.30	37.57	39.29	38.59	42.40
Newark Fire	16,355	4,957	30.31	37.69	39.46	36.05	42.40
Globe Indemnity of Canada	182,008	57,166	31.41	41.92	33.66	29.04	54.80
Liverpool & L. & Globe	99,274	30,959	31.19	41.18	34.49	29.27	51.50
Liverpool-Manitoba	19,760	6,173	31.24	41.30	34.51	30.05	53.20
Total	577,011	177,406	30.74	41.23	....	....	....
5—Norwich Union Group:							
Norwich Union	407,384	123,186	30.24	46.31	48.04	45.87	41.61
Canada Security	133,038	48,171	36.21	40.81	49.23	55.76	53.42
Eagle Fire	14,358	2,806	19.54	53.42	46.22	30.26	79.29
Total	554,780	174,163	31.39	45.24	48.29	48.01	45.33
6—Employers' Liability Group:							
Employers' Liability	485,239	171,340	35.31	53.86	42.90	43.07	58.24
Merchants' Marine	57,147	29,119	50.95	45.11	49.81	20.15	75.01
Total	542,386	200,459	36.96	52.89	43.66	40.89	59.70
7—Guardian Group:							
Guardian Ins. Co.	541,306	282,322	52.16	53.03	45.48	51.91	52.98
Guardian Assurance	1,027	......	....	....	....	....	....
Total	542,333	282,322	52.06	53.03	45.58	51.91	52.98
8—U. S. Fidelity Group:							
U. S. Fidelity & Guar.	230,565	121,374	52.64	60.63	41.70	54.50	64.05
Fideity of Canada	140,426	61,176	43.56	48.94	49.10	60.14	65.30
Total	370,991	182,550	49.21	56.07	44.36	56.52	64.56
9—Travelers' Group:							
Travelers Indemnity	320,251	161,047	50.29	39.73	63.32	46.06	52.87
Travelers Fire	45,537	11,140	34.46	17.21	38.37	26.37	31.71
Total	365,788	172,187	47.07	37.32	61.44	43.98	50.51
10—Union of Canton Group:							
Union of Canton	207,533	110,921	53.45	46.28	48.36	44.49	42.29
British Traders	111,748	59,727	53.45	46.28	48.36	44.72	43.77
British Oak	45,946	25,176	54.79	42.07	28.88	59.55	53.93
Beaver Fire	......	......	....	....	113.03	38.92	66.91
Total	364,957	195,824	53.66	45.99	47.67	46.98	27.66
11—Northern Group:							
Northern Assurance	201,415	84,567	41.99	54.58	50.03	46.32	62.50
Scottish Metropolitan	61,690	40,900	66.30	43.95	43.25	44.85	72.87
World Marine & General	60,288	24,914	41.32	56.41	48.06	53.55	97.85
London & Scottish Assce.	14,158	5,860	41.39	18.69	108.11	53.12	15.22
Total	337,551	156,241	46.29	50.97	51.29	47.79	66.56
12—London & Lancashire Group:							
Lond. & Lanc. G. & A.	190,282	71,810	37.74	56.69	46.25	39.49	38.39
Lond. & Lanc. Ins.	55,554	26,536	47.77	54.56	26.12	39.82	55.36
Law, Union & Rock	40,691	14,616	35.92	54.57	56.84	46.64	58.93
Merchant's Fire Ins.*	25,740	6,649	25.83	39.22	33.39	49.70	100.98
Hand-in-Hand*	7,240	1,801	24.87	25.47	62.78	64.82	45.67
Total	319,507	121,412	38.00	53.69	44.17	42.13	49.57
*Provincial licensed company, official figures.							
13—Hartford Group:							
Hartford Acc. & Ind.	214,966	125,250	58.27	50.57	49.20	54.28	41.15
London-Canada Ins.	66,774	37,784	56.58	76.53	39.58	63.66	42.31
Hartford Fire	32,016	7,009	21.89	47.75	26.47	43.64	52.53
Total	313,756	170,043	54.20	55.86	44.83	56.12	42.58
14—London Assurance Group:							
Guildhall Insurance	201,328	67,612	33.58	48.53	61.04	49.18	58.36
London Assurance	72,153	36,071	49.99	79.30	65.30	45.93	54.79
British Law	26,816	6,162	22.98	48.37	39.56	70.04	83.54
Total	300,297	109,845	36.58	55.88	60.08	50.89	59.94
15—Royal Exchange Group:							
Motor Union	162,718	59,480	36.55	52.81	41.21	29.34	54.20
Royal Exchange	94,353	26,179	27.75	43.62	41.87	52.12	66.27
Car & General	37,339	3,350	8.97	32.16	27.01	45.73	38.96
Total	294,410	89,009	30.23	46.75	39.44	39.57	56.00
16—North British Group:							
North British	141,096	44,392	31.46	36.89	49.60	45.63	69.55
Railway Passengers	83,704	17,783	21.25	69.74	35.09	33.43	21.70
Occidental Fire	26,375	4,637	17.58	16.43	30.10	70.56	54.89
Total	251,175	66,812	26.60	42.95	45.75	44.38	56.42
17—Home Group:							
Franklin Fire, Gibraltar, Home Indemnity, Home Insurance, Homestead, National Liberty	251,059	237,133	94.45	54.41	52.92	55.84	66.78
18—Canadian Surety Group:							
Canadian Surety	203,313	101,075	49.71	62.31	61.93	50.76	46.34
Camden Fire	11,939	6,687	56.01	32.67	56.67	37.51	80.08
Total	215,252	107,762	50.06	60.74	61.67	50.04	48.09
19—Pearl Group:							
Pearl Assurance	186,030	90,557	48.68	52.82	55.46	57.44	58.62
Eureka-Security Fire & Mar.	147	95	64.63	....	23.46	23.46	....
Total	186,177	90,652	48.69	52.94	54.90	54.90	....
20—Sun Group:							
Sun Insurance	93,405	18,007	19.28	42.69	27.34	53.94	44.76
Imperial Insurance	40,257	16,884	41.94	28.14	40.84	51.70	29.70
London & County	26,724	11,999	44.90	48.43	45.84	115.94	43.72
Patriotic	23,748	11,351	47.80	34.84	39.21	12.13	64.56
Total	184,134	58,241	31.63	39.19	34.76	57.60	90.00
21—Yorkshire Group:							
Yorkshire Ins.	145,229	70,159	48.31	37.51	44.70	30.64	42.06
London & Prov.	38,013	17,291	45.49	49.18	36.55	36.92	14.86
Total	183,242	87,450	47.72	40.06	42.95	31.99	36.06
22—Century Group:							
Century Insurance	39,158	12,849	32.81	47.92	20.34	35.31	47.27
Anglo-Scottish Ins.	38,298	12,849	33.55	49.02	36.68	29.62	47.24
Pacific Coast Fire	37,438	12,849	34.32	50.14	37.43	30.23	48.20
Southern Insurance	12,766	4,283	33.55	49.02	36.69	29.62	47.23
Total	127,660	42,830	33.55	49.01	31.91	31.54	47.53
23—Great American Group:							
Great American Ind.	72,428	34,803	48.05	65.11	44.58	57.67	35.39
Great American Ins.	34,069	12,658	37.15	39.43	49.40	40.42	42.15
American Alliance	3,741	1,406	37.58	39.44	49.41	40.43	42.65
Total	110,238	48,867	44.33	56.74	46.03	52.06	37.90
24—St. Paul Group:							
St. Paul Fire & Marine	49,119	33,161	67.51	46.02	50.50	56.09	283.97
St. Paul Mercury	35,301	16,461	46.63	84.64	66.48	25.89	74.80
Mercury Insurance	13,264	6,516	49.13	52.22	54.65	37.49	24.48
Total	97,684	56,138	57.47	60.10	56.92	41.91	187.89
25—Springfield Group:							
Springfield Fire & Marine	58,480	52,782	90.26	62.90	47.73	22.47	....
Michigan Fire	6,683	6,033	90.27	62.89	47.25	22.51	....
Total	65,163	58,815	90.26	62.90	47.74	22.48	....
26—Security, American & Fire Assoc. Group:							
Security Ins.	5,658	2,662	47.05	34.49	37.23	23.04	55.47
Fire Assoc. of Phil.	1,160	1,705	146.98	38.76	54.67	19.20	1.57
American Ins.	2,297	165	7.18	51.66	16.18	64.65	75.55
Total	9,115	4,532	49.72	37.67	42.13	28.28	60.18
27—Individual Companies:							
Alliance Assurance	......	90	....	....	....	488.81	67.32
Glens Falls	257,823	149,212	57.88	39.44	44.41	44.09	64.23
Fidelity Phenix	188,160	171,997	91.41	52.15	55.04	59.69	40.01
Prudential Assurance	254,447	81,330	31.96	46.42	73.98	51.43	54.70
Atlas	152,448	45,405	29.78	47.36	53.86	51.52	48.92
Gen. Casualty of Paris	......	......	....	....	68.69	45.27	38.37
Scottish Union	127,211	58,989	46.38	63.76	51.77	54.51	62.55
Caledonian	39,455	13,513	34.25	13.68	55.73	15.15	64.34
Gen. Fire of Paris	......	......	....	....	33.07	....	....
Phenix of Paris	2,821	101	3.85	22.81	18.65	....	....
Aetna Ins.	—73	482	....	79.68	5.36	16.89	....
General Security of Can.	131,287	56,139	42.76	45.99	....		
Providence Washington	25,605	12,675	49.50	70.35	75.08	55.08	34.01
Legal & General	16,683	4,086	24.49	18.85	43.20	62.89	146.47
National Union Fire	14,210	2,401	16.90	42.72	38.36	47.26	26.67
Agricultural	5,617	921	16.40	23.40	53.97	26.58	45.54
Svea	1,962	57	2.91	31.05	7.67	....	....
Boston	:	......	....	....	109.46	51.14	59.27
N. Y. Underwriters	1,288	264	20.50	46.24	36.49	8.55	75.92
New England	1,671	1,508	90.25	62.86	47.73	22.58	....
Total Individual Companies	1,220,416	599,180	49.10	....	....	....	....
Total Board Companies	10,511,073	4,627,360	44.02	49.48	....	....	....
Non-Board Companies							
28—Shaw & Begg Group:							
American Auto. Ins.	539,601	210,576	39.02	49.99	61.10	56.76	56.78
Wellington Fire	219,453	63,246	28.82	39.91	42.92	43.46	43.46
Consolidated	172,752	50,215	29.07	36.98	49.73	46.90	46.90
American Auto. Fire	182,416	47,643	26.12	33.26	33.68	40.98	40.98
Federal Fire Canada	11,050	1,957	17.71	....	....	....	....
Total	1,125,272	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29—General Accident Group:							
General Acc. of Canada	666,998	262,747	39.39	48.87	45.35	40.22	51.46
General Acc. Fire & Life	295,448	134,737	45.60	59.95	47.22	46.22	50.25
Total	962,446	397,484	41.30	52.47	49.25	42.32	51.04
30—Dominion of Canada Group:							
Dom. of Canada General	588,073	182,147	30.97	42.18	43.14	40.07	43.85
Casualty Co. of Canada	174,790	82,714	47.32	46.75	40.05	36.71	57.94
Total	762,863	264,861	34.72	43.21	42.47	39.26	46.70
31—Wawanesa Mutual Group:							
Wawanesa	746,084	323,682	43.38	47.65	47.38	35.66	67.18
Total	746,084	323,682	43.38	47.65	47.38	35.12	71.54
32—Lumbermen's Group:							
Lumbermen's Mutual Cas.	598,340	241,319	40.33	43.01	40.85	37.20	46.42
National Retailers	91,212	20,602	22.59	29.75	15.61	19.01	19.96
Total	689,552	261,921	37.98	41.38	37.36	35.17	43.76
33—Canadian General Group:							
Canadian General	516,821	131,220	41.42	48.34	40.53	40.94	56.95
Toronto General	259,217	110,125	42.48	48.24	55.39	43.75	47.14
Total	576,038	241,345	41.90	48.29	46.60	42.15	52.42
34—Canadian Fire Group:							
Canadian Indemnity	261,678	96,382	36.83	39.41	43.71	34.82	48.82
Canadian Fire	214,413	86,327	40.26	44.62	40.51	37.05	49.66
Total	476,091	182,709	38.38	41.59	42.41	35.67	49.06
35—Massie & Renwick Group:							
Metropolitan Cas.	269,669	133,509	49.51	56.37	49.20	48.03	53.10
Natl. Ben. Franklin	77,093	36,866	47.82	43.60	25.39	42.36	31.37
Dominion Fire	37,455	6,774	18.09	38.70	39.07	40.33	37.33
Northwestern National	7,275	1,543	21.21	25.56	46.33	52.49	46.90
Total	391,492	178,692	45.64	51.57	44.89	45.02	48.53
36—Willis Faber Group:							
Provincial Ins.	146,590	36,270	24.74	38.15	59.15	48.58	44.36
Cornhill	127,194	32,674	25.69	38.07	49.56	48.28	56.94
Total	273,784	68,944	25.18	38.12	54.78	48.47	50.29
37—Northwestern Mutual Group:							
Northwestern Mutual	6,691	18,842	281.60	35.90	38.34	33.44	30.54
Northwest Casualty	186,685	37,112	19.88	39.95	41.87	52.18	37.73
Total	193,376	55,954	28.94	37.68	40.10	41.52	33.70
38—General of America Group:							
Gen. Cas. of America	113,352	43,580	38.45	44.01	33.64	25.62	45.07
Gen. Ins. of America	74,057	21,874	29.54	41.51	31.31	29.02	39.48
Total	187,409	65,454	34.93	43.05	32.79	26.92	43.21
39—Chubb & Son Group:							
U. S. Guarantee	79,664	23,037	28.92	56.13	56.45	51.02	47.66
Federal Ins.	65,568	35,906	54.76	64.99	48.09	49.19	69.49
Marine	11,023	8,577	77.81	83.89	41.43	9.80	23.31
Total	156,255	67,520	43.21	62.23	52.15	47.31	44.74
40—North American Group:							
Indemnity Insur.	57,747	18,548	28.66	14.54	57.62	44.44	57.81
Insurance Co. of N. A.	15,655	6,135	39.19	25.33	27.93	27.76	15.28
Alliance Ins.	13,310	5,770	43.35	34.74	41.91	40.52	21.67
Total	86,712	28,453	32.81	20.06	49.28	40.36	....
41—General Reinsurance Group:							
General Reinsurance	46,568	—2,668	....	39.79	80.67	39.17	78.43
North Star	1,112	303	27.25	....	1736.11	....	....
Total	47,680	—2,365	....	39.79	....	....	....
42—Hardware Mutual Group:							
Hardware Dealers' Mutual	5,018	1,558	31.05	16.06	20.59	30.26	105.81
Hardware Mutual	......	......	....	....	....	41.56	105.81
Mutual Implement	5,043	1,539	30.52	16.14	20.59	30.25	105.81
Total	10,061	3,097	30.78	16.10	20.59	32.14	105.81
43—Individual Companies:							
Lloyd's*	3,005,160	1,647,950	54.84	57.19	64.90	....	....
General Exchange	455,881	442,379	97.04	60.84	57.57	61.50	64.76
Halifax	773,360	263,973	34.13	47.73	65.66	67.92	73.92
Pilot*	557,119	180,570	32.41	37.85	9.32	39.68	46.71
Zurich	461,381	271,432	58.83	53.93	53.94	58.78	38.69
Economical Mutual	304,975	86,271	28.29	38.30	51.90	47.15	46.04
Commerce Mutual	140,131	59,927	42.76	44.30	55.71	42.44	44.93
Can. Mercantile	140,248	59,977	42.76	44.26	61.16	52.81	27.85
Maryland Casualty	106,302	66,992	63.02	72.85	71.28	37.10	81.74
L'Union of Paris	95,096	28,608	30.08	59.53	42.55	51.13	110.53
Employers' Reinsurance	92,764	71,257	76.82	19.40	31.35	47.68	200.67
Gore District	102,683	41,764	40.67	53.77	37.54	33.51	....
Milwaukee Mechanics	100,680	43,347	43.05	48.55	33.12	24.86	....
Comm'l Cas.	82,558	48,424	58.65	69.35	28.22	37.58	....
Bankers & Traders	50,546	30,712	60.76	30.26	38.19	70.20	21.57
State Farm Mutual	66,004	24,731	37.47	28.11	53.51		922.88
Arex Indem.	27,152	12,957	47.72	45.31	32.26	54.32	
United Pacific Insur.	28,046	10,650	37.97	23.80	71.59	58.79	66.42
Drapers & General	15,225	6,692	43.95	63.31	87.83	....	....
New Hampshire	10,328	5,660	54.80	115.59	72.20	81.86	72.36
Affiliated Und.	16,348	3,906	23.89	77.65	45.18	76.78	51.84
Liberty Mutual	22,884	13,397	58.54	69.31	25.57	16.32	50.36
Queensland	12,880	6,333	49.17	13.24	45.79	9.81	33.01
Ohio Farmers	9,288	4,044	43.54	20.88	39.42	42.21	31.36
Continental Casualty	5,204	635	12.20	209.80	103.73	46.76	271.52
United Mutual	4,053	—538	....	169.72	14.89	2.06	....
Central Manufac. Mutual	2,783	1,906	68.49	72.04	56.45	43.23	33.27
Indiana Lumbermen's	......	......	....	....	....	11.25	....
Foncier Transport & Acc.	......	—439	....	....	....		
Total Individual Cos.	6,689,079	3,433,517	51.33	54.86	....	....	....
*Provincial licensed company, official figures.							
Total Non-Board Cos.	13,374,194	6,335,346	47.37	50.14	....	....	....
Grand Total	23,885,267	10,572,265	45.90	49.84	51.74	49.60	54.40
Total, 1941	27,816,890	13,865,045	....	....	....	....	....

Fidelity

(Dominion Licensed Companies)
(A)—Group Experience:

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Canadian Surety			
Candn. Surety	83,970	9,024	10.75
American Surety	18,400	—1,503	....
Anglo-Scott.	329	......	....
	102,699	7,521	73.23
Br. Am. Western			
British America	10,607	449	4.23
British Candn.	2,863	393	13.73
British Empire	1,633	158	9.68
Imperial G. & A.	47,519	4,680	9.85
Western Assur.	5,223	799	15.30
	67,845	6,479	9.55
Canadian Fire			
Canadian Fire	13,406	249	1.86
Canadian Indem.	83,603	15,641	18.71
	97,009	15,890	16.37
Canadian General			
Can. General	38,082	3,259	8.56
Toronto General	31,158	5,470	17.56
	69,240	8,729	12.61
Dominion of Canada			
Casualty Co.	2,026	1,487	73.40
Dom. of C. Gen.	43,469	—5,489	....
	45,495	—4,002	....
London & Lancashire			
Law Union & Rk.	88	......	....
London & Lanc.	6,636	175	2.64
	6,724	175	....
North Brit. & Merc.			
North Br. & Mer.	4,638	2,432	52.44
Rly. Passenger	3,416	—476	....
	8,054	2,908	2.60
Northern			
Northern Assur.	3,390	30	0.88
Scottish Metro.	654	32	4.89
World Mar. & G.	1,056	30	2.84
	5,100	92	1.80
Norwich Union			
Canada Security	5,436	—24	....
Norwich Union	15,920	3,415	21.45
	21,356	3,431	16.07
Phoenix of London			
London G. & Acc.	34,803	5,080	14.60
Phoenix Assur.	21,445	1,023	4.77
Union Marine	1,411	......	....
	57,659	6,103	10.58
Royal Liverpool & Lond. & Gl.			
Globe Indem.	33,327	3,467	10.40
Liverpool L. & G.	4,613	367	7.96
Royal Insur.	43,708	3,575	8.18
	81,648	7,409	9.07
Sun			
Sun Insur. Office	791	—510	....
Imperial Ins. Off.	116	......	....
	907	—510	....
U. S. Fidelity			
Fidel. Ins. of Can.	44,757	3,920	8.76
U. S. Fidel. & G.	219,021	28,129	12.84
	263,778	32,049	12.14
Yorkshire			
London & Prov.	318	......	....
Yorkshire	2,678	—239	....
	2,996	—239	....
(B) Individual			
Canada Acc.	10,160	3,228	31.77
Century Insur.	2,553	—31	....
Comm. Casualty	4,372	2,429	55.56
Consolidated	929	......	....
Econ. Mutual	—193	......	....
Employers Liab.	82,578	16,545	20.04
Fidelity & Cas.	139	......	....
Gen. Acc. of Can.	25,178	5,052	20.07
Gen. Reinsur.	7,061	1,123	15.90
Gen. Security	10,352	880	8.50
Grain Insur.	65,635	31,077	47.35
Gt. Amer. Indem.	6,762	1,393	20.60
Guar. Co. of N. A.	82,708	12,662	15.26
Guardian of Can.	21,824	4,495	20.60
Halifax	1,929	2,899	150.29
Hartford Acc.	2,200	—13	....
Indem. Insur.	31,559	25,895	82.05
Int'l. Fidelity	3,713	30	0.81
Lloyds	120,049	66,989	55.80
Liberty Mutual	6,081	......	....
Maryland Cas.	13,744	11,435	83.20
Metro. Casualty	1,658	......	....
National Surety	......	—569	....
Ocean A. & Guar.	20,001	14,708	73.54
Pearl	8,971	5,758	64.18
Prudential	2,621	2,894	110.42
Royal Exchange	32,155	2,233	6.94
Travelers Indem.	435	......	....
Union of Canton	15,178	5,309	34.98
Wawanesa	437	......	....
Gr. Totals, 1942	1,411,204	301,412	21.36
1941	1,253,481	192,394	15.33

Credit

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Am. Credit Ind.	231,785	4,047	1.75
Employ. Reins	4,604	5,102	110.82
Total—1942	236,389	9,149	3.87
Total—1941	233,863	16,060	6.87

How much is enough ?

THIS is a question you should ask a representative of the Great American and Associated Insurance Companies to answer. Today when property is becoming difficult and more expensive to replace you should know whether or not your insurance protection is adequate. An examination of your policies may reveal that additional protection would be advisable.

Working in group solidarity to give you the protection you need are the undernoted companies of the *Great American Group*—all strong Board companies.

War Risk Insurance—Your agent will be glad to give you full information about the comprehensive scheme of war damage insurance for property.

GREAT AMERICAN INSURANCE CO. | Great American ... New York | AMERICAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ROCHESTER UNDERWRITERS AGENCY | GREAT AMERICAN INDEMNITY CO.

J. H. HARVEY, MANAGER • 465 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

BRANCH OFFICES IN TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

DEPENDABILITY

From its organization in 1896 to December 31, 1942, the U. S. F. & G. paid out in claims and adjustment expenses a total of

$490,741,420.49

Its surplus as regards policyholders is

$20,378,812.00

It has on deposit with the Dominion Government for the protection of its Canadian policyholders Dominion of Canada bonds in the amount of

$1,000,000.00

These figures attest the dependable and enduring protection afforded by this organization throughout Forty-seven years of service.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company

King and Victoria Streets, Toronto

SIDNEY W. BAND — Manager

Years Before Confederation

Back in the days when Ontario was "Upper Canada" Quebec was "Lower Canada" and Confederation was unthought of, the British America Assurance Company was incorporated, in 1833. Eighteen years later, in 1851, the Western Assurance Company came into being in the Province of Canada, or "Canada West."

1833 BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY | **1851** WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Since 1892 the two companies have worked in close co-operation. At the end of 1942 the companies and their subsidiaries had paid claims amounting to $226,145,748.12. Their combined assets now amount to $22,313,200.19 and their liabilities to the public are protected by surplus funds of $9,971,146.92.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

TORONTO • CANADA

Engravers and Printers
of Bank Notes, Bonds and Stock Certificates

BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LIMITED

The Old Canadian Company

HOWARD W. PILLOW, President
CHARLES G. COWAN, Vice-Pres. & Man.-Dir.
G. HAROLD BURLAND, Sec.-Treas.

HEAD OFFICE - OTTAWA
262 Wellington Street

511 Place d'Armes, MONTREAL
1110 Montreal Trust Bldg., TORONTO

Buy War Savings Certificates and War Savings Stamps

Aircraft

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Canadian Co's.			
Brit. America ...	2,875	1,763	61.32
Western	2,875	1,763	61.32
British Co's.			
London Guarantee	18,342	3,444	18.78
Marine	3,689	1,500	40.66
Phoenix Asssur...	89,047	8,122	9.12
Foreign Co's.			
Ætna Insurance..	19,942	18,025	90.39
Auto. Insur.	15,810	9,805	62.02
Continental Ins...	308	None	...
Fidelity and Cas..	2,991	2,158	72.15
Great Am. Indem.	15,189	4,285	28.21
Great Am. Insur..	58,880	16,848	28.61
Hartford Accident	28,204	—1,459	...
Hartford Fire ...	19,942	18,025	90.39
Ins. of North Am.	15,510	10,075	64.96
Maryland Casualty	28,204	—1,962	...
Nat. Union Fire..	10,029	9,050	90.24
North River	6,640	6,000	90.36
Phoenix Ins.	19,942	12,363	61.99
Prov. Washington	5,107	2,695	52.77
St. Paul Fire	19,942	18,025	90.39
Springfield F & M	10,182	8,453	83.02
Travelers Fire ...	10,029	9,768	97.40
Travelers Indem..	28,204	—7,150	...
U. S. Fid. Guar...	28,266	—1,645	...
United States Fire	6,640	6,002	90.39
Grand totals, 1942	466,789	155,953	33.41
Grand totals, 1941	427,538	404,626	94.64

Livestock

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Canadian Co.'s			
Can. Fire	1,121	464	41.39
Halifax	166	..	..
British Co.'s			
Yorkshire	968	913	94.32
Foreign Co.'s			
Hartford Liv'stk	14,523	7,737	53.27
Indemnity Insur.	6,280	4,610	73.41
Lloyds	19,909	9,060	54.51
Grand Tot.—1942	42,967	22,784	53.02
Grand Tot.—1941 *	20,509	12,264	59.80

* Exclusive of Lloyds.

Weather

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Canadian Co's.			
Halifax	69	418	605.80
Foreign Co's.			
Ætna Insurance...	—721	None	...
Hartford Fire	2,446	698	28.54
Home Insurance..	777	None	...
Grand totals, 1942	2,571	1,116	43.41
Grand totals, 1941	9,166	4,390	47.89

ATLAS
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
Established 1808

Application For Agencies Desired

GENERAL AGENTS
Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Frank R. & Geo. E. Fairweather Ltd., St. John, N.B.
W. R. MacInnes & Co., Halifax, N.S.
Hyndman & Co. Ltd., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
British Columbia Branch — VANCOUVER
H. B. LEUTY, Provincial Manager

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
414 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, P.Q.

C. E. Sanders, Manager
D. J. Dunlop, Assistant Manager

Fire—Use and Occupation—Rent—Public Liability—Accident—Plate Glass—Automobile—Burglary—Inland Transportation.

***Canada* Needs Your Help to Conserve Property . . . and Prevent Waste!**

● Today : : : with wartime needs so pressing : : : Canada can not afford the tremendous wastage caused by fires. Do your part to prevent fires through unremitting care in detecting and removing possible sources of fire.

Your carefulness pays dividends in helping to reduce fire insurance rates in general : : : and you make a further saving when you place your insurance in The Economical Mutual. This All-Canadian Company, with assets of over $3,200,000, offers protection at a saving. Ask your agent to write your Fire, Automobile, Accident and other Casualty Policies in The Economical Mutual.

The Economical Mutual
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED IN 1871
HEAD OFFICE — KITCHENER, ONT.

Inland Transportation

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Canadian Co's.			
Acadia	790	223	28.23
British America..	21,260	5,555	26.13
Brit. Northwest'n	873	—20	...
Canada Accident.	6,718	5,577	83.04
Canada Security .	1,218	28	2.30
Canadian General	19,212	2,797	14.56
Canadian Indem..	26,220	6,974	26.59
Can. Mercantile..	602	None	...
Canadian Surety.	383	209	54.57
Consolidated	15	None	...
Gen. Acc., Canada	1,524	None	...
General Security.	664	—8	...
Globe Indemnity.	3,809	772	20.27
Gore District	2,710	2,110	77.86
Guardian Insur...	740	143	19.32
Halifax	23,882	11,833	49.55
North Empire ...	526	148	28.33
Pacific Coast	2,658	676	25.43
Toronto General .	15,719	2,174	13.83
Wawanesa	7,635	3,541	46.38
Wellington	679	None	...
Western	29,235	7,397	25.30
Totals, 1942	166,882	50,130	30.04
Totals, 1941	133,258	39,432	29.59
British Co's.			
Atlas	3,450	1,826	53.05
British Crown ...	570	326	57.19
British Law	404	—137	...
British Oak	2,566	129	5.03
Century	6,497	1,782	27.43
Comm. Un. Assur.	3,592	—989	...
Eagle Star	315	853	270.70
Employers' Liab..	84	20	23.81
Gen. Acc. F. & L.	2,390	—33	...
Guildhall	11,921	3,665	30.74
Indem. Marine ...	19,495	5,002	25.66
Legal and General	14,573	4,187	28.73
Liv. & L. & Globe	17,178	3,511	20.44
London & Lanc....	35,690	6,239	17.48
London Assurance	26,249	7,777	29.63
London G. & Acc.	2,632	743	28.23
Marine	47,710	5,990	12.56
North British	1,126	148	13.14
Northern	5,140	2,459	47.84
Norwich Union ..	7,568	8,832	116.70
Ocean Accident..	536	277	51.68
Pearl	4,146	2,158	52.05
Phoenix Assur. ..	6,196	1,337	21.58
Prudential Assur.	160,132	89,228	55.72
Queensland	153	None	...
Rly. Passengers ..	429	None	...
Royal Exchange..	502	500	99.60
Royal Insurance .	23,360	3,902	16.70
Scottish Union ..	228	None	...
Sea	873	90	10.31
Sun	1,650	614	37.01
Union Assurance.	619	27	4.36
Union of Canton..	44,740	10,915	24.40
Union Marine ...	1,661	446	26.53
World Marine ...	300	32	10.67
Yorkshire	6,383	2,506	39.26
Totals, 1942	461,089	164,371	35.65
Totals, 1941	380,479	127,809	33.59
Foreign Co's.			
Ætna Insurance..	45,001	17,996	39.99
Agricultural	6,499	1,777	27.34
Alliance Insur. ..	23,494	17,375	73.96
Amer. Alliance .	598	49	8.19
American Insur...	42,237	41,846	99.07
Automobile	27,040	1,321	4.89
Boston Insurance.	6,090	533	8.75
Camden	4,603	1,943	42.21
Central Mfrs. ...	322	720	223.60
Columbia	3,664	164	4.48
Connecticut	10,386	5,285	50.89
Continental Insur.	33,021	44,838	135.79
Eagle Fire	251	1,059	421.91
Equitable Fire ...	2,077	1,057	50.89
Federal Insurance	2,856	1,306	45.73
Fidelity-Phenix .	25,386	19,463	76.67
Fire Association..	3,087	6,534	211.66
Fireman's Fund..	2,552	396	15.52
First American ...	3,946	3,746	94.93
Gen. Ins. of Am..	2,865	130	4.54
Glens Falls	5,715	572	10.01
Great Amer. Ins..	5,385	442	8.21
Hartford Fire	116,179	68,143	58.65
Home Insurance ..	133,026	86,140	64.75
Ins. Co. of N. Am.	96,268	28,948	29.46
Lumbermen's Ins.	935	None	...
Maryland Insur...	563	171	30.37
Michigan	847	237	27.98
Milwaukee Mech.	10,438	6,492	62.20
Nat. Ben Franklin	2,875	3,263	113.50
National Fire ...	1,248	5	0.40
Nat. Union Fire .	2,887	None	...
N. Y. Underwrit..	94	9	9.57
Niagara	1,499	365	24.35
North River	None	13	...
North Star	396	—13	...
Northwest. Mutual	2,942	3,015	102.48
Pacific Fire	1,306	None	...
Philadelphia Fire.	1,184	160	13.51
Phoenix Insur. ..	17,211	8,757	50.88
Prov. Washington	3,800	—808	...
Queen	1,846	None	...
St. Paul Fire	103,166	17,647	17.11
Security	512	443	86.52
Sentinel	212	59	27.83
Springfield	7,416	2,071	27.93
Tokio	6	—633	...
Travelers Fire ...	6,735	6,977	103.59
United States Fire	16,248	4,047	24.91
Westchester	16,248	4,048	24.91
World F. and M..	4,797	5,409	112.76
Totals, 1942	809,959	413,817	51.09
Totals, 1941	739,390	238,103	32.20
Grand totals, 1942	1,437,930	628,318	43.70
Grand totals, 1941	1,253,127	405,344	32.35

Plate Glass

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Canadian Co's.			
Brit. America ...	4,008	2,714	67.71
Brit. Canadian ...	2,700	2,062	76.37
British Empire ..	1,778	1,596	89.76
Brit. Northwest ..	3,255	2,292	70.41
Canada Accident.	13,196	7,575	57.40
Canada Security..	3,171	1,877	59.19
Canadian Fire ...	4,399	1,988	45.19
Can. General	15,482	9,916	64.05
Can. Indemnity ..	20,299	9,462	46.61
Can. Surety	6,835	6,536	95.63
Casualty	12,062	6,082	50.42
Consolidated	2,715	1,266	46.63
Dominion Fire ..	5,322	3,154	59.26
Dom. of Can. Gen.	17,272	8,999	52.10
Economical	1,351	437	32.35
Federal Fire	7,226	5,031	69.62
Fidelity Insur. ...	7,157	5,009	69.99
Gen. Acc. of Can.	15,924	11,053	69.41
General Security.	8,213	5,252	63.95
Globe Indemnity.	15,500	7,032	45.37
Gore District	305	194	63.61
Guardian Insur...	12,606	7,905	62.71
Halifax	14,730	8,198	55.66
Imp. Guar. & Ac.	3,783	2,431	64.26
Imperial Insur. ..	4,883	2,912	59.64
L. and Lanc. G...	9,563	5,115	53.49
Occidental Fire ..	1,239	325	26.23
Toronto General..	12,667	8,113	64.05
Wawanesa	2,900	1,830	63.10
Wellington	366	None	...
Western	7,918	4,517	57.05
British Co's.			
Anglo-Scottish ...	335	306	91.34
Atlas	3,346	2,645	79.05
Century	1,464	1,033	70.56
Comm. Union ...	4,775	1,612	33.76
Eagle Star	1,767	963	54.50
Employers Liab...	16,666	10,976	65.86
Gen. Acc. F. & L.	6,356	2,382	37.48
Guildhall	4,882	1,083	22.18
Law Union & R..	2,283	1,344	58.87
Legal and General	12,173	7,409	60.86
Liv. L. & Globe	1,722	782	45.41
London and Prov.	1,865	453	24.29
London & Scottish	1,379	340	24.66
London Assurance	1,144	803	70.19
London Guarantee	7,407	3,389	45.75
Motor Union	2,009	1,095	54.50
Nat. Provincial ..	11,999	7,814	65.12
North British	6,120	2,650	43.30
Northern	10,236	5,067	49.50
Norwich Union ..	15,134	9,454	62.47
Ocean Accident ..	46,957	29,325	62.45
Phoenix Asssur...	9,034	4,473	49.51
Prudential Assur.	8,178	5,050	61.75
Queensland	606	361	59.57
Rly. Passengers ..	3,132	1,583	50.54
Royal Insurance..	14,802	6,667	45.04
Scottish Metropol.	935	810	86.63
Southern	379	306	80.74
Sun	3,429	1,590	46.37
Union Assurance.	1,825	1,391	76.22
Union of Canton.	7,731	5,978	77.33
Union Marine	2,363	1,354	57.30
World Marine ...	2,890	1,513	52.35
Yorkshire	7,472	3,623	48.49
Foreign Co's.			
Commercial Cas.	916	751	81.99
Continental Cas...	4,166	3,512	84.30
Gen. Cas. of Am.	4,889	2,289	46.82
Great Am. Indem.	4,773	3,383	70.88
Hartford Accident	5,785	3,191	55.16
Indemnity Insur..	7,978	2,952	37.00
Lumbermen's M.C.	4,256	3,676	86.37
Maryland Casualty	6,435	3,437	53.41
Metropolitan Cas.	16,858	11,202	66.45
Northwest Cas. ..	2,579	1,287	49.98
Travelers Indem..	10,094	3,851	38.15
U. S. Fid. & Guar.	9,028	4,063	45.00
Zurich	6,691	2,856	42.68
Grand totals, 1942	546,068	312,947	57.31
Grand totals, 1941	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Personal Accident

(Dominion Licensed Companies)
(A) Group Experience:

	Net premium written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
British American Western			
British American	32,773	13,540	41.31
British Canadian	13,456	5,499	40.87
British Empire ..	21,938	9,134	41.64
Imperial G. & A.	103,794	41,065	39.56
Western Assur.	71,218	30,411	42.70
	243,179	99,649	40.56
Canadian Fire			
Canadian Fire ..	5,394	3,473	64.39
Canadian Indem.	12,858	4,944	38.45
	18,252	8,417	46.12
Commercial Union			
Canada Acc.	51,791	17,779	34.33
Union Assur. ...	15,125	5,608	37.08
Comm. Union ..	18,603	4,982	26.78
	85,519	28,369	33.16
Dominion of Canada			
Cas. Co. of Can ..	33,264	8,087	24.31
Dom. of Can. G.	170,746	53,176	31.14
	204,010	61,263	30.03
General Accident			
Gen. Acc. of Can.	38,679	4,438	11.47
Gen. Acc. F. & L.	22,750	11,159	49.05
	61,429	15,597	25.39
London & Lancashire			
London & Lanca. Guar.	34,214	12,107	35.39
Law Un. & Rk.	10,371	662	6.38
	44,585	12,768	28.63
North British			
North British ..	45,346	10,719	23.64
Rly. Passengers .	31,992	9,547	29.84
Occidental Fire	2,717	375	..
	80,055	19,891	24.84
Northern			
Lond. & Scottish	394	26	6.60
Northern Assur.	13,935	5,060	36.31
	14,329	5,086	35.49
Northern continued—			
Scottish Metrop.	3,054	385	12.61
World Marine ..	4,026	199	4.94
	7,080	584	8.23
Norwich Union			
Canada Security	5,891	2,390	40.57
Norwich Union	39,326	14,493	36.85
	45,217	16,983	37.56
Phoenix of London			
London G. & A.	69,171	30,081	43.49
Union Marine ..	4,798	2,438	50.81
Phoenix Assur.	18,268	7,399	40.50
	92,237	39,918	43.27
Royal Exchange			
Royal Exchange	5,025	1,013	20.16
Car & Gen. Insur.	1,194	505	42.29
Motor Union Ins.	1,716	506	29.49
	7,935	2,024	25.51
Sun			
Sun Insurance ..	41,533	11,733	..
Imperial Ins.	5,897	1,255	21.28
	47,430	12,988	27.36
U. S. Fidelity			
Fidel Ins.	5,375	529	9.84
U. S. Fld & Guar.	29,655	5,313	17.92
	35,030	5,842	16.67
Yorkshire			
London & Prov.	4,502	1,024	22.75
Yorkshire	29,275	3,117	10.65
	33,777	4,141	12.26
(B) Individual Companies			
Aetna Life	4,858	284	5.85
Anglo-Scottish ..	27,321	2,635	9.64
Atlas	7,494	1,880	25.09
British Av.	1,151	..	..
Br. Nor'Western	6,462	1,534	23.74
Candn. General .	17,396	10,091	36.83
Century Insce ..	10,906	6,807	62.42
Comm. Cas.	40,518	15,497	38.25
Confed. Life	4,772	6,500	136.21
Consolidated	483	..	..
Continental Cas.	576,002	173,915	30.19
Employers' Liab.	211,645	80,087	37.84
Employers' Reins	5,930	3,414	57.57
Fidelity and Cas.	15,488	..	..
Gen. Cas. of Am.	1,319	9	..
General Reins. ..	5,984	1,376	22.99
Gen. Security ..	20,950	6,339	30.26
Globe Ind.	58,087	17,600	30.30
Great Amer. Ind.	2,384	4,953	207.76
Great West Life	5,567	191	3.43
Guardian Ins. ...	48,180	13,123	27.24
Guildhall	8,116	1,801	22.19
Halifax	5,915	2,490	42.10
Hartford Acc. ..	4,849	2,768	31.28
Indemnity Insur.	15,762	4,267	27.07
Legal & General	10,138	3,224	31.80
Liverp'l L. & G.	6,454	1,955	30.29
London Assur. .	5,416	2,587	47.77
Lumb'men's Mut.	35,328	8,779	24.85
Lloyds	207,562	155,498	14.91
Maryland Cas. ..	21,494	1,995	9.28
Metropolitan Cas.	4,964	298	6.00
Metropolian Life	251,229	98,431	39.18
North Amer. Acc.	1,802	184	10.21
B Individual Companies			
Ocean Acc. & Gr.	107,163	29,436	27.47
Pearl	5,636	6,375	113.11
Protective	4,815	2,569	53.35
Prudential Assur.	46,235	12,886	27.87
Prudential Ins. ..	1,949	70	..
Royal Ins.	60,919	17,942	29.45
Toronto Gen. ...	22,415	8,407	37.51
Travelers Insur.	499,114	149,975	30.05
Union of Canton	39,377	13,282	33.73
Wawanesa	..	100	..
Wellington	449	85	18.93
Zurich	83,503	43,510	52.11
Grand Tot.—1942	3,474,522	1,248,412	35.93
Grand Tot.—1941	*3,306,866	1,224,089	37.02

* Exclusive of Lloyds.

Accident

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Canadian Co's.			
British America..	9,115	3,071	33.69
British Canadian.	1,065	421	39.53
British Empire ..	1,498	457	30.51
Brit. Northwest..	1,507	435	28.87
Canada Accident.	103,734	27,197	26.22
Canada Security .	4,557	952	20.89
Can. Fire	365	None	...
Can. General	47,865	19,387	40.50
Can. Indemnity..	13,420	6,148	45.81
Canadian Surety .	1,318	535	40.59
Casualty	641	65	10.14
Consolidated	None	818	...
Dom. of Can. Gen.	3,207	590	18.40
Gen. Acc. of Can.	39,687	17,610	44.37
General Security.	20,616	6,211	30.13
Globe Indemnity.	33,366	7,154	21.44
Guardian	53,200	20,130	37.84
Halifax	26,773	8,193	30.60
Hudson Bay	None	None	...
Imp. G. & Acc....	2,379	700	29.42
Imperial Insur. ..	485	45	9.28
London & Lanc. G.	18,057	8,279	45.85
North Am. Acc...	None	None	...
Occidental Fire ..	13	None	...
Toronto General .	39,162	13,402	34.22
Wawanesa	1,375	229	16.65
Western	7,753	2,945	37.99
British Co's.			
Alliance Assur. ..	None	230	...
Anglo-Scottish ..	1,673	109	6.52
Atlas	11,008	1,250	11.36
Car and General..	1,093	520	47.58
Century	127	None	...
Comm. Un. Assur.	4,407	989	22.44
Employers Liab...	277,300	132,935	47.94
Gen. Acc. & Life.	15,738	5,668	36.01
Guildhall	6,217	—125	...
Law Union and R.	2,818	—2,087	...
Liv. & L. & Globe	3,707	778	20.99
London and Prov.	2,542	—116	...
London & Scottish	2,311	6,177	267.29
London Assurance	618	66	10.68
Lon. Guar. & Acc.	333,356	205,373	61.52
North British	12,502	5,185	41.47
Northern	22,121	11,102	50.19
Norwich Union ..	41,571	30,617	73.65
Ocean Accident ..	16,565	5,982	36.11
Pearl	2,241	None	...
Phoenix Assur. ..	13,099	5,364	40.95
Prudential Assur.	35,672	22,503	63.08
Rly. Passengers ..	2,809	1,548	55.11
Royal Exchange..	24,866	9,093	36.57
Royal Insurance..	32,971	6,816	20.67
Scottish Metropol.	1,016	127	12.50
South British	None	None	...
Sun	1,448	2,453	169.41
Union Assurance.	5,936	3,503	59.01
Union of Canton..	19,336	3,449	17.84
Union Marine	4,807	1,943	40.42
World Marine ...	11,703	5,007	42.78
Yorkshire	6,890	6,402	92.92
Foreign Co's.			
Arex Indemnity .	5,338	6,381	119.50
Comm. Casualty.	1,737	96	5.53
Continental Cas..	938	None	...
Employers Rein..	674	21,430	3,179.53
Fidelity and Cas..	1,585	None	...
Fonciere Trans...	None	114	...
Gen. Cas. of Am..	2,433	115	4.73
Gen. Reinsurance	3,827	4,566	119.31
Great Am. Indem.	4,386	1,713	39.06
Hartford Accident	55,772	30,127	54.02
Indemnity Insur..	7,770	1,867	24.03
Liberty Mutual ..	1,583	17	1.07
Lumbermen's M.C.	2,704	277	10.24
Maryland Casualty	78,104	38,349	49.36
Travelers Insur...	81,978	42,691	52.08
U. S. Fid. & Guar.	82,830	49,401	59.64
U. S. Guarantee..	360	None	...
Zurich	12,504	3,145	25.15
Grand totals, 1942	1,694,649	818,324	48.29
Grand totals, 1941	1,207,809	551,046	45.63

Public Liability

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Canadian Co's.			
Brit. America	25,354	5,823	22.97
British Canadian.	9,772	1,865	19.09
British Empire ..	10,462	2,662	25.44
Brit. Northwest. .	5,541	1,273	22.96
Canada Accident.	37,274	14,723	39.50
Canada Security..	8,872	2,100	23.67
Canadian Fire ...	9,849	1,100	11.17
Can. General	143,976	56,545	39.27
Can. Indemnity ..	182,792	51,627	28.24
Can. Surety	29,762	4,504	15.13
Casualty	17,894	6,287	35.13
Consolidated	2,021	2,743	135.72
Dom. of Can. Gen.	45,696	11,712	25.63
Economical Mut..	6,798	1,792	26.36
Federal Fire	4,600	—799	...
Fidelity Insur. ..	67,389	22,699	33.68
Gen. Acc. of Can.	156,748	62,436	39.83
General Security.	30,600	13,480	44.05
Globe Indemnity.	87,814	26,881	30.61
Guardian Insur...	62,930	16,120	25.62
Halifax	81,862	18,470	22.56
Imperial Guar. ..	15,498	3,617	23.34
Imperial Insur. ..	2,940	658	22.38
London & Lan. G.	43,243	6,554	15.16
Occidental Fire ..	1,111	79	7.11
Toronto General .	117,798	46,572	39.54
Wawanesa	6,510	1,681	25.82
Wellington	417	None	...
Western	53,000	12,198	23.02
British Co's.			
Anglo-Scottish ..	9,927	10,894	109.74
Atlas	14,825	4,582	30.91
Car and General.	16,400	2,113	12.88
Century Insur. ..	2,910	343	11.79
Comm. Union Ass.	13,376	2,856	22.10
Employers' Liabil.	220,953	72,215	32.68
Gen. Acc. F. & L.	41,627	6,258	15.03
Guildhall	14,429	—1,405	...
Law Union and R.	6,705	—430	...
Legal and General	11,200	3,131	27.96
Liv. & L. & Globe	9,757	2,987	30.61
London and Prov.	4,661	6,020	129.16
Lon. and Scottish	9,501	1,285	13.52
London Assurance	5,670	—3,035	...
London G. & Acc.	25,082	15,936	63.54
Motor Union	262	None	...
North British	18,029	20,537	113.91
Northern	44,848	7,434	16.58
Norwich Union F.	51,524	13,790	26.76
Ocean Accident ..	41,945	6,440	15.35
Pearl	38,345	9,085	23.69
Phoenix Assur. ..	36,302	15,619	43.03
Prudential Assur.	93,439	50,951	54.53
Queensland	2,049	111	5.42
Rly. Passengers..	5,063	—49	...
Royal Exchange..	40,022	19,897	49.72
Royal Insurance..	87,252	25,443	29.16
Scottish Metro. ..	1,001	266	26.57
Sun	7,678	451	587
Union Assurance.	16,204	—962	...
Union of Canton.	158,473	68,021	42.92
Union Marine ...	12,061	4,948	41.02
World Marine ...	18,512	5,556	30.01
Yorkshire	19,915	6,315	31.71
Foreign Co's.			
Arex Indemnity..	11,778	8,798	74.70
Comm. Casualty .	24,851	3,771	15.17
Continental Cas..	17,745	6,581	37.09
Employers Rein..	11,359	None	...
Fidelity and Cas..	826	None	...
Fonciere Transport	None	—300	...
General Cas., Am.	10,386	1,257	12.10
Gen. Reinsurance	17,298	20,000	115.62
Great Am. Indem.	8,438	15,572	184.55
Hartford Accident	39,712	9,695	24.41
Indemnity Insur..	51,562	2,479	4.81
Liberty Mutual ..	10,095	3,683	36.48
Lumbermen's M.C.	6,092	661	10.85
Maryland Casualty	49,314	12,720	25.79
Metropolitan Cas.	50,716	10,533	20.81
Northwest Cas. ..	396	100	25.25
Travelers Indem..	26,549	8,811	33.19
Travelers Insur...	131,265	4,941	3.76
U. S. Fid. & Guar.	178,528	41,564	23.28
United States G..	4,693	—101	...
Zurich	61,843	4,178	6.76
Grand totals, 1942	3,081,916	929,991	30.18
Grand totals, 1941	2,628,033	803,822	30.59

Hail

(Dominion Licensed Companies)
(A) Group Experience:

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Aetna-Alliance Ins.			
Aetna	60,881	50,888	83.59
Ins. of N. A.	99,843	61,636	61.73
Springfield	84,866	52,391	61.73
Sentinel	2,496	1,541	61.74
World F. & Mar .	38,961	10,478	27.59
Michigan	9,984	6,164	61.74
	297,031	183,098	61.63
Continental			
Continental Ins...	219,517	101,409	46.10
Fidelity Phoenix	60,983	28,024	45.95
Maryland	9,763	6,765	69.29
Niagara	12,405	4,119	33.20
	303,108	140,317	46.29
Hartford			
Hartford Fire	123,900	101,885	82.23
Citizens of N. J.	19,485	10,990	56.40
N. Y. Underwrit	12,843	9,158	71.31
	156,228	122,033	78.11
Phoenix of Hartford			
Phoenix Inc.	98,259	45,029	45.83
Connecticut	59,294	27,173	45.83
Equitable Fire ..	11,859	5,435	45.83
Prov. Washington	74,719	38,196	51.12
Westchester	74,719	38,196	51.12
	318,850	154,029	48.37
(B) Individual Companies			
Alliance Assur. ..	25,686	18,039	70.23
Amer. Alliance .	15,416	7,361	47.75
Canada Security	15,571	10,053	64.56
Great American	138,740	66,253	47.75
Halifax	6,863	2,241	32.65
Home Ins.	485,109	317,083	65.36
†Lloyds	119,685	45,293	37.85
Lond. & Scottish	12,576	3,965	31.53
New England ..	2,496	1,541	61.74
St. Paul F. & M.	32,361	36,462	112.67
Wawanesa	60,967	19,204	31.50
Grand Tot.—1942	1,990,687	1,127,242	56.63
Grand Tot.—1941	749,081	402,961	53.79

† Provincial license.

Accident and Sickness

(Dominion Licensed Companies)
(A) Group Experience:

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Dominion of Canada			
Cas. of Can.	481	75	15.57
Dom. of Can. G.	3,388	506	14.94
	3,869	581	15.02
General Accident			
Gen. Acc. of Can.	11,536	3,257	28.23
Gen. Acc. F. & L.	2,304	284	12.33
	13,840	3,541	
Yorkshire Group			
Lond. & Pcov. ..	1,496	664	44.39
Yorkshire Insur.	14,258	4,764	33.41
	15,754	5,428	25.58
(B) Individual Companies:			
Aetna Life	599,817	592,736	98.82
Canada Acc.	10,443	4,912	57.04
Comm. Union ..	10,443	4,912	47.04
Confederation L.	267,301	189,709	70.97
Econ Mutual ...	104,156	47,783	45.88
Greatwest L	12,048	11,070	91.88
Halifax	3,977	1,541	38.75
Imperial Insur.	80	17	21.25
Lond. Gr. & Acc.	17,342	4,473	25.79
London Life	839,374	650,932	77.55
Loyal Protective	240,028	92,349	38.47
Maryland Cas. ..	7,623	25,640	336.25
Metrop. Life	1,104,577	815,150	73.80
Mutual Life	42,735	30,575	71.55
Mutual Benefit ..	1,632,967	626,068	38.34
North Amer. Acc.	32,585	7,131	21.88
Occidental L. ..	8,618	2,739	31.78
Ocean Acc.	10,443	4,912	47.04
Protective Assoc.	343,467	242,256	70.53
Phoenix Assur. ..	6,132	2,978	48.56
Prudential Ass. .	29,946	6,905	23.06
Prudential Insur.	26,913	22,850	84.90
Sun	4,931	2,051	41.59
Travelers Ins. ..	440,619	336,620	76.40
Union Assur. ..	10,443	4,912	47.04
Union Marine ..	4,156	3,284	79.02
Wawanesa	3,338	1,064	31.88
Grand Tot.—1942	5,847,947	3,743,119	64.04
Grand Tot.—1941	4,464,546	2,593,132	58.08

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Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

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Personal Property

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
British Amer-Western			
British Am.	24,516	12,994	53.00
Western Assur. ..	33,709	17,851	52.96
	58,225	30,845	52.97
Canadian General			
Can. General ...	55,757	29,547	52.99
Toronto Gen. ...	45,619	24,164	52.97
	101,376	53,711	52.98
Commercial Union			
Canada Acc.	28,558	13,514	47.32
Union Assur.	31,194	13,890	44.53
Comm. Union ..	38,094	12,787	33.57
	97,846	40,191	40.98
North British			
North British ...	42,222	13,915	32.96
Rly. Passengers .	3,889	1,392	35.79
	46,111	15,307	33.19
Northern			
Northern Assur.	22,223	4,139	18.62
World Marine ..	2,941	882	29.99
	25,164	5,021	19.95
Phoenix of London			
London Guar. ..	20,415	12,359	60.54
Union Marine ..	12,155	7,394	60.83
Phoenix Assur. ..	49,537	44,217	89.26
	82,107	63,970	77.91
Royal Liverpool & L.			
Liv'p'l & L. & G.	57,569	26,261	45.62
Royal Insur.	76,899	33,235	43.22
	134,468	59,496	
(B) Individual Companies:			
Aetna Insurance	144,753	168,544	116.44
Agricultural	7,451	3,410	45.77
Alliance Insur. ..	120,400	87,386	72.58
Amer. Alliance ..	5,406	2,354	43.54
Atlas	24,088	7,406	30.75
Acadia	6,067	3,697	60.94
Auto Insurance ..	25,068	7,902	31.52
American Ins. ...	14,722	9,258	62.89
Boston	5,794	2,563	44.24
Brit. Crown	813	186	22.88
British Law	2,201	1,356	61.61
Brit. N'Western	21,161	7,378	34.87
British Oak	4,795	4,078	85.05
British Traders .	1,365	..	..
Caledonian	11,456	8,776	76.61
Caledonian Am.	1,233	467	37.88
Camden	9,526	2,924	30.69
Can. Security ...	10,851	6,403	59.01
Can. Fire	16,113	4,258	26.43
Can. Indem.	29,407	8,454	28.75
Can. Surety	9,253	4,805	51.93
Casualty	6,913	1,365	19.75
Central Mfrs. ...	853	348	40.80
Century	7,452	3,398	45.60
Columbia	2,022	1,232	60.93
Connecticut	44,843	28,729	64.07
Consolidated	2,818	76	2.70
Cont. Insur	56,634	150,895	266.44
Dom. of Can. Gen	48,857	20,257	41.46
Eagle Fire	3,679	1,848	50.23
Eagle Star	12,384	4,522	36.55
Economical Mut.	6,855	2,423	35.35
Employers' Liab.	56,025	31,032	55.39
Equit. Fire	8,969	5,746	64.07
Federal	3,553	271	7.63
Fed. Fire of Can.	7,908	1,797	22.72
Fidelity Ins. ...	27,499	19,357	70.39
Fidelity-Phenix	34,315	20,488	59.71
Fire Assoc.	22,341	26,271	117.59
Fireman's Fund	66,637	46,547	71.35
First American ..	6,696	1,159	17.31
Gen. Acc. of Can.	42,915	25,890	60.33
Gen. Acc. F. & L.	44,559	20,561	46.14
Gen. Ins. of Amer.	23,279	7,903	33.95
Gen. Security	15,339	6,417	41.83
Glens Falls	59,339	45,429	76.56
Globe Indemnity	14,726	6,652	45.17
Gore District ...	4,392	1,266	28.83
Great American ..	52,500	21,189	40.36
Guardian Assur.	13,614	11,317	83.13
Guard. Insur. ..	17,671	9,752	55.19
Guildhall	27,853	13,513	48.52
Halifax	138,582	49,959	36.05
H'ware Dealers ..	5,330	2,060	38.65
Hartford Fire ..	27,311	10,530	38.56
Home Insurance ..	101,678	72,370	71.18
Imperial Ins. ...	6,267	1,651	26.34
Indemnity Mar.	22,354	10,162	45.46
Ins. of N. Amer.	250,987	210,512	83.87
Law Union & R. ..	1,471	639	43.44
Legal & Gen. ..	25,957	19,904	76.68
Lloyds†	14,157	5,442	38.44
Lon. & Lanc. Ins.	81,892	210,154	256.62
Lon. & Prov. ..	4,863	2,839	58.58
London & Scot. ..	1,663	427	25.68
London Assur. ..	41,780	13,675	32.73
London-Canada ..	1,152	671	58.25
L'brmen's Ins. ..	3,488	1,579	45.27
Marine	16,124	14,384	89.21
Maryland Insur. .	2,895	1,099	37.96
Michigan Fire ..	10,486	5,607	53.47
Milwaukee Mech.	34,454	12,663	36.75
Mutual Imple. ..	5,185	2,062	39.77
Nat. Union Fire ..	13,939	6,413	46.01
Nat. Ben. Frank	56,046	17,759	32.28
N.Y. Underwirters	5,074	1,767	34.82
Niagara Fire	8,609	5,257	61.06
North Empire ..	4,044	2,465	60.95
North River	31	..	..
North Star	5,097	1,512	29.66
Norwich Union ..	40,745	32,696	80.25
N'western Mutual	10,828	2,969	27.42
Ocean Accident .	41,134	17,161	41.72
Ohio Farmers ..	5,042	1,268	25.15
Pacific Coast ...	3,064	1,625	52.97
Pacific Fire	3,377	2,138	63.31
Patriotic	328	19	5.79
Pearl	24,501	12,517	51.09
Philadel. Fire ...	1,747	95	5.44
Phoenix of Hart. .	74,311	47,608	64.05
Pilot†	3,298	84	2.54
Prov. Washington	9,073	2,018	22.24
Pruden. Assur. ..	79,185	46,308	58.48
Queensland	12,882	4,977	38.64
Royal Exchange .	15,777	7,336	46.50
Scottish Met.	1,919	1,060	55.24
Scottish Union .	16,157	5,320	32.93
Sea	3,384	2,702	79.85
St. Paul Fire	65,910	27,485	41.70
Security Insur. ...	5,754	4,063	70.59
Sentinel	2,621	1,402	53.49
South British	567	..	..
Sun Insurance ..	20,248	11,969	59.11
Springfield	83,628	61,563	73.62
Travelers Fire	93,535	96,331	102.99
Union of Canton	55,631	29,026	52.18
Union Mutual ...	2,365	977	41.31
United States Fire	18,628	8,454	45.38
Wawanesa	7,609	1,515	19.91
Wellington	10,230	1,070	10.46
Westchester	18,628	8,454	45.38
World F. & Mar. ..	7,010	1,603	22.87
Yorkshire	28,976	14,527	50.13
Total—1942	3,418,898	2,288,615	66.94
Total—1941	2,642,834	1,592,365	60.25

† Provincial licensed companies.

Property

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Canadian Co's.			
British America..	1,019	488	47.89
Canada Security..	112	None	...
General Accident	3,008	None	...
Globe Indemnity.	942	44	4.67
Halifax	279	None	...
Pacific Coast	127	58	45.67
Wawanesa	190	None	...
Western	1,401	640	45.68
British Co's.			
Atlas	4,738	3,245	68.49
British Law	116	—7	...
Century	850	217	25.53
Guildhall	2,536	21,295	839.71
Indemnity Marine	2,549	487	19.11
Liv. & L. & Globe	3,132	174	5.56
London & Lancas.	22,591	140	0.62
London Assurance	1,775	3,032	170.82
Northern	47	None	...
Norwich Union ..	936	4	0.43
Pearl	48	150	312.50
Royal Insurance..	4,943	218	4.41
World Marine ...	10	None	...
Foreign Co's.			
Ætna Insurance..	106,154	24,781	23.34
Agricultural	849	300	35.34
Alliance Insur. ..	9	None	...
Amer. Alliance ..	72	None	...
Connecticut	10,483	86	0.82
Continental Ins...	693	279	40.26
Equitable Fire ...	2,099	17	0.81
Fidelity Phoenix	1,841	50	2.72
Fire Association..	—134	None	...
Firemen's Fund ..	45,195	25,577	56.59
Gen. Ins. of Amer.	22	None	...
Great Am. Insur..	648	None	...
Insur. of N. Am..	21,391	None	...
Phoenix, Hartford	17,388	143	0.82
Prov. Washington	434	None	...
Tokio	—1	—412	...
Travelers Fire ...	1,581	None	...
United States Fire	2,123	337	15.87
Westchester	2,123	337	15.87
World F. and Mar.	159	None	...
Grand totals, 1942	264,488	81,680	30.88
Grand totals, 1941	224,027	92,619	41.34

Machinery

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Canadian Co's.			
Boiler Inspection.	199,149	58,495	29.37
Gen. Acc. of Can.	76,470	18,944	24.77
Guardian Insur...	12,689	199	1.57
Halifax	5,724	1,556	27.18
British Co's.			
Ocean Accident ..	36,211	7,081	19.55
Foreign Co's.			
Hartford St. Boiler	15,206	6,399	42.08
Lumbermens M. C.	1,008	None	...
Maryland Casualty	106	34	32.08
Travelers Indem..	8,585	426	4.96
Grand totals, 1942	355,118	93,134	26.23
Grand totals, 1941	321,883	72,901	22.65

AMERICAN EQUITABLE
ASSURANCE COMPANY

MERCHANTS and MANUFACTURERS
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Founded in 1849)

NEW YORK FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
(Founded in 1832)

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THE GUARDIAN
Insurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL
Incorporated 1911

BALANCE SHEET—December 31st, 1942

ASSETS

Bonds—		
Book Value		$2,622,189.50
Market Value	$2,744,383.30	
Cash in Bank and Office		158,936.63
Due from Reinsurance Companies		5,384.24
Premiums Due Less Outstanding prior to October 1st, 1942		143,398.71
Accrued Interest		30,318.33
Excess Profits Tax — Post War Refund		2,208.27
Other Admitted Assets		1,051.00
		$2,963,686.68

LIABILITIES

Provision for Unpaid Claims	$ 303,692.73
Reserve of Unearned Premiums	524,108.97
Reserve of Unlicensed Reinsurance	118,340.77
Special Guarantee Reserve	6,931.04
Due to Other Companies	4,650.53
Other Liabilities	100,750.32
Capital Paid in	375,000.00*
General Reserve Fund	950,000.00*
Surplus	580,212.32*
	$2,963,686.68

Surplus as regards Policy-holders		$1,905,212.32*
Total Net Income 1942—Premiums written	$1,062,940.50	$1,167,125.02
Interest	104,184.52	

DIRECTORS
LT.-COL. W. H. CLARK KENNEDY, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., *President*
ZEPHIRIN HEBERT, *Vice-President*
ARCHIE F. BAILLIE, COL. LIONEL H. HANBURY, C.M.G.,
W. A. OSBORNE, J. V. OWEN, R. W. STEELE, LIONEL O. P. WALSH.
J. BLACKWELL, *Manager*, G. S. MURRAY, *Assistant Manager*.

INSURANCES TRANSACTED
Fire, Accident and Sickness, Employers' Liability, Public Liability, Burglary, Automobile, Fidelity Guarantee, Surety, Plate Glass, Steam Boiler, Machinery, Explosion, Sprinkler Leakage, Inland Transportation, Personal Property Floater, and All Risks.

All Policies Guaranteed by Guardian Assurance Co. of London, England.

ESTABLISHED 1821

Theft

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

(A)—Group Experience

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Canadian Surety			
Amer. Surety	4,139	—28	.....
Candn. Surety	16,058	2,767	17.23
	20,197	2,739	13.56
British-America Western			
British America	11,288	3,981	35.27
British Candn.	8,216	2,634	32.06
British Empire	4,137	1,509	36.48
Imp. Guar. & A.	7,111	2,338	32.88
Western Assur.	20,785	7,402	35.61
	51,537	17,864	34.66
Canadian Fire			
Canadian Fire	10,688	2,461	23.03
Candn. Indem.	62,591	17,787	28.42
	73,279	20,248	27.63
Canadian General			
Candn. Gen.	33,139	10,919	32.95
Toronto General	27,114	8,863	32.69
	60,253	19,782	32.83
Commercial Union			
Canada Acc. & F.	10,913	4,597	42.12
Commercial Union	8,270	6,920	83.68
Union Assur.	4,358	855	19.62
	23,541	12,372	52.56
Dominion of Canada			
Casualty Co.	16,381	5,466	33.25
Dom. of Can. Gen.	40,866	10,855	26.56
	57,247	16,321	28.51
General Accident			
Gen. Acc. of Can.	45,072	17,925	39.77
Gen. Acc. F. & L.	9,313	1,159	12.44
	54,385	19,084	35.09
London & Lancashire			
Law Union & R.	1,355	468	34.54
Lon. & L. G. & A.	14,255	3,941	27.65
	15,610	4,409	28.24
North British & Mercantile			
North Brit. & M.	13,423	1,749	13.03
Occidental Fire	1,784	921	51.63
Railway Pass.	4,978	964	19.37
	20,185	3,634	18.00
Northern			
Lond. & Scottish	2,430	1,120	46.09
Northern Assur.	25,123	12,658	50.38
World Marine	5,863	5,780	98.58
	33,416	19,558	58.53
Norwich Union			
Canada Security	4,927	1,609	32.66
Norwich Union	27,002	5,817	21.54
	31,929	7,426	23.26
Phoenix of London			
Union Marine	4,014	77	1.92
Lond. Guar. & A.	20,337	5,625	27.66
Phoenix Assur.	18,219	4,787	26.27
	42,570	10,489	24.64
Royal Liverpool & L. & G.			
Globe Indem.	41,027	10,852	26.45
L'pool & L. & G.	4,647	1,206	25.95
Royal Insur.	44,579	10,272	23.04
	90,253	22,330	24.74
Sun			
Sun Insur.	7,056	1,426	20.21
Imperial Ins.	3,047	956	31.38
	10,103	2,382	23.58
United States Fidelity			
Fidel. Ins. of Can.	37,330	17,343	46.40
U. S. Fid. & Guar.	68,283	30,206	44.24
	105,663	47,549	45.00
Yorkshire			
London & Prov.	5,011	210	4.19
Yorkshire	14,649	2,235	15.26
	19,660	2,445	12.44
(B) Individual Companies			
Anglo-Scottish	2,065	2,106	101.99
Arex Ind.	2,434	288	11.83
Atlas	12,442	1,821	14.64
Brit. N'western	3,248	739	22.75
Century Ins.	1,956	112	5.73
Comm. Casualty	7,687	2,565	33.37
Continental Cas.	4,741	1,872	39.49
Economical	2,516	38	1.51
Employers' Liab.	67,694	15,218	22.48
Employ. Reins.	2,986	......	....
Federal Fire	7,796	1,015	13.02
Fidel. & Cas.	669	......	....
Gen. Cas. of Amer.	16,757	9,361	55.86
Gen. Reinsur.	5,635	985	17.48
Gen. Security	16,308	4,581	28.09
Grain Insur.	18,288	1,246	6.81
Gt. Am. Indem.	7,799	—52	....
Guardian Ins.	42,881	12,652	29.50
Guildhall	3,465	240	6.93
Halifax	24,507	7,755	31.64
Hartford Acc.	23,104	4,552	19.70
Indem. Insur.	39,753	3,970	9.99
Legal & General	12,686	5,071	39.97
Liberty Mutual	1,669	......	....
London Assur.	1,056	2,908	275.38
Lumbermans' Mut.	2,991	824	27.55
Maryland Cas.	41,936	14,847	35.40
Metrop. Cas.	19,042	3,715	16.67
Northwest Cas.	3,340	584	17.49
Ocean Accident	21,945	6,279	28.61
Pearl	10,417	7,183	68.95
Prudential Assur.	21,162	4,398	20.78
Queensland	1,282	1,591	124.10
Reliance	1,353	251	14.38
Royal Exchange	19,390	7,134	36.79
Travelers Indem.	86,607	36,075	41.65
Union of Canton	38,079	19,244	50.54
U. S. Guarantee	2,315	1,541	66.57
Wawanesa	4,305	1,241	28.83
Zurich	22,344	4,133	18.50
Gr. Total, 1942	1,337,350	416,696	31.16
1941	1,343,179	345,486	25.72

Steam Boiler

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Canadian Co's.			
Boiler inspection	242,605	49,177	20.27
British Canadian	50	None	...
General Acc. Can.	82,310	5,930	7.20
Globe Indemnity	11,763	227	1.93
Guardian Insur.	15,786	1,814	11.49
Halifax	10,034	35	0.35
Western	193	None	...
British Co's.			
Employers' Liab.	25,672	1,021	3.98
Liv. & L. & Globe	1,360	24	1.76
London Guarantee	715	None	...
Ocean Accident	54,277	4,275	7.88
Royal Insurance	13,481	214	1.59
Foreign Co's.			
Fidelity and Cas'y	278	None	...
Hartford St. Boiler	13,288	50,000	376.28
Lumbermen's M C	6,046	346	5.72
Maryland Casualty	19,900	183	0.92
Travelers Indem.	48,687	809	1.66
Grand totals, 1942	546,445	114,055	20.87
Grand totals, 1941	857,971	62,084	7.24

The Wawanēsa

Mutual Insurance Company

—ORGANIZED IN 1896—

Admitted Assets - - $3,819,972.11
Surplus - - - - - - 2,014,637.07
Dom. Govt. Deposit 1,939,324.33

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Free on Request, Our Second Booklet
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Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
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Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
Agency Inquiries Invited
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

MORDEN, HELWIG & FERRIE LIMITED
Insurance Adjusters
Automobile, Casualty, Fire and Allied Lines, Inland Marine
HAMILTON, LONDON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, SARNIA, CHATHAM, OWEN SOUND

Fire Insurance Experience

(Continued from page 12)

(A)—Group Experience	Net Prems. Written $	Net Prems. Earned $	Net Losses Incurred $	Ratio of Losses Incurred to Premiums earned 1942 %	1941 %	1940 %	1939 %	‡1938 %
52—Canadian Fire Group:								
Canadian Fire	318,102	331,805	91,845	27.68	32.02	31.44	23.65	26.35
Canadian Indemnity	121,309	118,588	38,411	32.39	33.65	33.72	25.71	29.11
Total	439,411	450,393	130,256	28.92	32.40	32.01	24.21	27.11
53—Canadian General Group:								
Canadian General	239,466	247,684	125,873	50.82	35.56	32.98	43.26	43.32
Toronto General	195,926	202,850	102,938	50.80	35.52	32.98	43.19	43.15
Total	435,392	450,334	228,811	50.81	35.54	32.98	43.23	43.23
54—General Accident Group:								
General Acc. F. & L.	278,885	284,651	106,945	37.57	68.54	26.44	34.55	43.54
General Acc. of Canada	89,282	87,587	44,387	50.68	34.58	37.13	28.50	37.28
Scottish Canadian	62,245	51,293	14,837	28.93	51.53	26.19	30.58	41.58
Total	430,412	423,531	166,169	39.23	59.64	28.50	32.67	42.13
55—Dominion of Canada Group:								
Dom. of Canada Gen.	181,684	186,284	70,524	37.86	21.79	27.30	23.78	26.08
Casualty Co. of Canada	49,200	48,983	15,600	31.85	18.69	22.31	25.56	34.98
Total	230,884	235,267	86,124	36.61	21.16	26.36	24.11	27.63
56—S. Meunier Group:								
Northeastern	81,136	77,321	41,722	53.96	47.71	39.10	47.39	....
Metropolitan Fire	50,692	43,769	26,723	61.06	38.32	40.54	42.59	59.80
Rossia Insurance	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	62.06
Total	131,828	121,090	68,445	56.52	44.44	38.43	45.96	61.19
57—P. J. Perrin Group:								
Globe & Republic	60,867	57,554	39,629	68.86	42.63	46.64	151.00	....
La Fonciere	49,660	31,871	19,488	61.15	49.31	48.05	69.01	57.33
Sussex Fire	......	......	......	....	....	....	78.88	78.33
Total	110,527	89,425	59,117	66.11	44.53	47.60	76.72	63.10
(B)—58—Individual Companies:								
International	17,226	439,160	333,638	75.97	65.38	47.12	62.94	89.50
Halifax Fire	1,004,611	760,313	489,361	64.36	56.09	40.06	46.69	42.94
Grain Ins. & Guar.	553,077	509,669	176,136	34.56	24.07	17.03	14.97	36.56
Helvetia Swiss	216,449	198,452	203,170	102.38	57.58	60.88	71.12	69.53
General of America	185,704	187,662	49,622	26.44	15.78	23.75	27.28	52.28
Milwaukee Mechanics	237,419	187,060	37,751	20.18	78.04	41.01	13.63	....
Union of Paris	222,653	207,841	128,686	61.92	50.26	45.47	51.95	77.83
Mississiquoi & Rouville*‡	......	......	......	....	48.11	52.07	....	....
American Reserve	128,308	114,120	86,670	75.95	39.58	47.27	61.16	59.66
North Star	200,927	148,915	104,589	70.23	69.02	48.40	46.84	78.85
Switzerland	296,097	226,506	234,503	103.53	37.03	47.45	59.67	55.70
Baloise Fire	97,187	101,492	66,842	65.86	59.62	51.04	48.83	48.42
American Home Fire	100,809	88,785	49,652	55.92	35.73	53.37	57.73	57.06
Federal Insurance	40,836	49,502	26,603	53.74	40.84	10.77	....	....
Nat. Retailers	64,774	60,124	35,486	59.02	38.78	24.93	19.10	73.21
Pilot*	66,121	55,367	26,967	48.70	39.67	32.33	29.57	42.52
Pool	51,124	51,168	12,674	24.77	11.51	....	....	....
Drapers and General	45,177	33,167	18,500	55.96	37.55	14.34	....	....
Bankers & Traders	30,553	28,717	6,880	23.96	21.29	30.51	26.13	20.59
Victory	159,465	73,787	45,205	61.26	60.01	....	....	....
Buffalo	9,377	9,154	3,420	37.36	41.52	78.27	....	....
Queensland	9,863	9,541	5,561	58.29	5.27	22.37	52.59	24.58
Automobile	......	......	......	....	....	....	6.04	....
Clare Mutual	724	1,030	......	....	....	2.28	....	....
Commerce Ins.	......	......	......	....	....	6.14	27.88	31.02
Providence of Paris	......	......	......	....	....	69.66	57.03	70.93
Tokio Marine & Fire	......	......	......	....	....	18.78	57.59	65.51
Total	3,738,486	3,541,532	2,141,976	60.48	55.55	40.76	50.71	52.90
Total Non-Board Joint Stock	10,708,495	10,369,789	5,285,641	50.97	48.87	39.94	45.93	....

*Provincial licensed company. ‡1942 figures not available.

Reciprocal Companies

	Net Prems. Written $	Net Prems. Earned $	Net Losses Incurred $	1942 %	1941 %	1940 %	1939 %	‡1938 %
59—Lumbermen's and Alliance Group:								
Lumbermen's U. Allian.	108,193	119,658	29,505	24.66	12.17	66.92	47.78	14.92
Underwriters' Exchange	8,285	7,400	623	8.42	4.96	41.86	28.63	1.82
Total	116,478	127,058	30,128	23.71	11.76	65.35	46.60	14.17
60—Assoc. Reciprocal Underwriters Group—Ernest W. Brown Inc.:								
Affil. Underwriters	188,456	168,273	114,763	68.20	121.06	28.83	24.73	77.45
Individual Underwriters	96,476	88,030	8,370	9.51	188.99	3.61	22.57	36.17
N. Y. Reciprocal	67,742	60,217	4,913	8.16	174.93	5.25	23.97	9.27
Metropolitan Inter Ins.	66,141	60,211	43,519	72.28	29.12	5.36	6.18	48.32
Fireproof Sprinklered	10,246	7,677	154	2.01	3.87	5.10	3.23	1.94
Total	429,061	384,408	171,719	44.67	127.84	14.30	20.56	47.65
61—Canners Exchange Group:								
Canners Exchange	33,997	36,707	35,122	95.68	....	.40	....	272.09
Warner Reciprocal	1,616	2,413	1	.04	1.84	10.10	.27	....
Total	35,613	39,120	35,123	89.78	0.11	1.05	....	254.54
62—Individual Companies:								
American Exchange U.	41,121	31,648	9,395	29.69	5.77	4.98	59.61	5.24
63—Lloyd's Underwriters:*	1,733,262	1,788,015	1,442,814	80.69	72.12	65.79	....	....
Grand Total, 1942	50,439,939	48,531,671	22,547,670	46.29	43.08	38.07	38.36	42.94
Grand Total, 1941	52,952,580	46,096,840	19,858,611	....	....	38.07	38.36	42.94

*Provincial license, official figures.

Sickness

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

(A) Group Experience:

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
British America-Western			
British America	17,047	10,232	60.02
British Candn.	7,478	4,686	62.66
British Empire	11,407	7,158	62.75
Imperial G. & A.	78,095	60,263	77.17
Western	39,837	25,005	62.77
	153,864	107,344	69.76
Commercial Union			
Canada A. & F.	17,929	10,171	56.73
Union Assur. Soc.	5,773	2,527	43.77
Comm. Union Assur.	6,874	6,157	89.57
	30,576	18,855	61.66
Dominion of Canada			
Casual Co. of C.	16,417	9,012	54.80
Dom. of C. Gen.	73,234	44,750	61.11
	89,651	53,762	59.96
General Accident			
Gen. Acc. of Can.	13,560	10,636	78.44
Gen. Acc. F. & L.	12,067	6,433	53.31
	25,627	17,069	66.61
London & Lancashire			
Law Union & Rk.	1,611	828	51.40
Lond. & L. G. & A.	24,013	22,953	95.59
	25,624	23,781	92.84
Northern			
North. Assur.	8,441	5,855	69.36
World Marine	8,411	5,855	69.61
	16,852	11,710	69.49
Canadian General			
Can. General	11,888	5,787	48.68
Toronto Gen.	9,726	4,765	48.99
	21,614	10,552	48.82
North British & Mercantile			
North. Brit. & M.	29,583	22,309	75.41
Occidental Fire	1,256	520	41.40
Railway Pass.	13,129	11,667	88.86
	43,968	34,496	78.46
Norwich Union			
Canada Security	1,937	1,323	68.30
Norwich Union	11,033	8,823	79.97
	12,970	10,146	78.23
Phoenix of London			
London G. & Acc.	10,553	4,117	39.09
Union Marine	1,203	138	11.47
	11,756	4,255	36.19
Royal Exchange			
Car & General	93	......	....
Royal Exchane	91	......	....
	184	......	....
Royal Liverpool			
Globe Indem.	45,910	24,013	52.30
Liverpool L. & G.	5,101	2,668	52.30
Royal Insur.	44,409	23,422	52.74
	95,420	50,103	52.51
Sun			
Sun Insur.	9,682	5,685	58.72
Imperial Ins.	2,191	827	37.75
	11,873	6,512	54.85
(B) Individual Companies			
Aetna Life	24	......	....
British N'west	3,065	1,343	43.82
Canadian Indem.	12,550	7,612	60.65
Comm. Cas.	37,503	19,920	53.12
Continental Cas.	589,418	242,252	41.12
Employers Liab.	81,460	27,871	34.21
Fidelity Ins.	2,531	1,328	52.47
Gen. Security	5,749	4,530	78.80
Gen. Reinsur.	3,356	2,604	77.59
Gt. Amer. Indem.	701	51	7.28
Gt. West Life	1,956	37	1.89
Guard. Ins. of C.	10,192	6,762	66.35
Guildhall	2,170	1,151	53.04
Halifax	1,772	827	46.67
Hartford Acc.	398	704	176.88
Indemnity Ins.	608	......	....
Legal & Gen.	7,171	4,644	64.76
London Assur.	2,628	1,288	49.01
Maryland Cas.	330	56	16.97
Metropol. Cas.	48	37	77.08
Metropol. Life	62,118	33,979	54.70
North Amer. Acc.	1,045	649	62.11
Ocean Acc.	25,149	23,824	94.73
Phoenix Assur.	6,130	1,911	31.17
Prudential Assur.	18,561	15,361	82.76
Royal Guardian	705	408	57.87
Travelers Ins.	26,977	12,324	45.69
Union of Canton	27,868	10,046	36.05
U. S. Fidelity G.	7,430	4,934	66.41
Zurich	511,223	433,171	84.73
Gr. Total, 1942	1,990,815	1,208,310	60.69
1941	1,911,282	1,151,581	60.25

Surety

(Dominion Licensed Companies)

(A)—Group Experience:

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
British America-Western			
British America	9,835	1,083	11.01
British Candn.	2,780	274	9.86
British Empire	2,442	227	9.30
Imp. Guar. & Acc.	5,490	353	6.43
West. Assur.	7,553	809	10.71
	28,100	2,746	9.77
Canadian Surety			
American Surety	10,574	—63	....
Candn. Surety	68,633	2,529	3.68
	79,207	2,466	3.11
Canadian Fire			
Canadian Fire	13,182	—868	....
Can. Indemnity	49,968	—1,497	....
	63,150	—2,365	....
Canadian General			
Canadian Gen.	81,926	—5,728	....
Toronto General	67,031	—6,235	....
	148,857	—11,963	....
Dominion of Canada			
Cas. Co. of Can.	1,246	—2,616	....
Dom. of Can. Gen.	9,952	3,624	36.41
	11,198	1,008	9.00
London & Lancashire			
Law Union Rock	150	......	....
Lond. & Lanc. Gr.	8,724	592	6.79
	8,874	592	6.67
Northern			
Northern Assur.	1,089	—88	....
Scottish Metrop.	190	......	....
World Marine	23	......	....
	1,302	—88	....
Northern British & Mercantile			
North Br. & M.	1,219	......	....
Rly. Passenger	403	......	....
	1,622	......	....
Norwich Union			
Canada Security	934	......	....
Norwich Union	8,830	1,349	15.28
	9,764	1,349	13.81
Phoenix of London			
London G. & A.	26,546	7,509	28.29
Phoenix Assur.	7,549	—920	....
Union Marine	2,146	......	....
	36,241	6,589	18.18
Royal Liverpool L. & G.			
Globe Indemnity	6,268	164	2.62
Liverp'l L. & G.	983	19	1.93
Royal Insur.	8,067	79	0.98
	15,318	262	1.71
Sun			
Sun Insurance	541	......	....
Imperial Ins.	180	......	....
	721	......	....
U. S. Fidelity			
Fidel. Ins. of Can.	24,124	2,125	8.81
U. S. Fidel. & G.	93,644	—5,275	....
	117,768	—3,150	....
(B)—Individual Companies			
Aetna Casualty	33,768	8,046	25.83
Alliance Assur.	121	......	....
Anglo Scottish	98	......	....
Canada Accident	2,442	227	9.30
Can. Mercantile	2,305	621	26.94
Century Insce.	1,043	......	....
Commerce Mutual	2,306	......	....
Comm. Casualty	551	......	....
Consolidated	795	......	....
Econom. Mutual	1,471	6	0.41
Employers' Liab.	38,648	3,849	9.96
Employ. Reinsur.	3,515	......	....
Gen. Acc. of Can.	24,767	—6,461	....
Gen. Security	202	—15	....
Gen. Re-insur.	1,309	......	....
Guar. of N. A.	15,013	......	....
Guardian of Can.	12,999	608	4.68
Halifax	6,069	—804	....
Hartford Acc.	1,535	......	....
Indemnity Ins.	442	......	....
Maryland Cas.	1,898	170	8.96
Metro. Casualty	1,491	......	....
National Surety	169	1,140	674.56
Ocean A. & Guar.	7,705	—10,968	....
Pearl	11,046	......	....
Prudential Assur.	637	—1,762	....
Royal Exchange	14,063	—98	....
Union Canton	1,063	......	....
Wawanesa	570	......	....
Yorkshire	615	......	....
Grand Totals, 1942	721,244	—7,268	....
1941	899,740	43,137	4.79

Forgery

	Net premiums written $	Net losses incurred $	Ratio %
Canadian Co's.			
Can. General	3,678	342	9.30
Can. Indemnity	12,651	2,301	18.19
Can. Surety	1,872	140	7.48
Globe Indemnity	6,257	271	4.33
Grain Insurance	2,787	None	...
Halifax	172	71	41.28
Toronto General	3,009	280	9.31
British Co's.			
Liv. & L. & Globe	3,073	133	4.33
Royal Insurance	13,972	241	1.72
Foreign Co's.			
Indemnity Insur.	10,754	1,346	12.52
Maryland Casualty	128	75	58.59
U. S. Fid. & Guar.	2,859	4,374	159.99
Grand totals, 1942	61,313	9,474	15.48
Grand totals, 1941	53,734	630	1.19

Personal Property Leads Casualty Policy Lines

Premiums in 1942 Total $3.4 Millions Compared With $2.6 Millions in 1941; Loss Ratio Reported at 67.12%

While most lines of casualty insurance showed an increase in premiums written in 1942, compared with 1941, the loss ratio generally was higher.

Outstanding among the different lines during the year was personal property insurance on which premiums totalled $3.4 millions, compared with $2.6 millions in 1941. Losses incurred were about $700,000 higher at $2.2 millions and the loss ratio 67.12% against 59.32%.

The increase in written premiums is largely due to the popularity of the personal property floater policy which comes under the general heading of personal property insurance in the Dominion Government report. This policy, giving wide coverage against fire, theft, disappearance, etc., has been a big seller, in many cases replacing fire and burglary insurance on personal property.

Fidelity insurance also was a popular line during 1942, with premiums and losses both higher.

	Net Prems. Written 1942 $	1941 $	Net Losses Incurred 1942 $	Loss Ratio 1942 %	1941 %	1940 %
Accident:						
(1) Personal	3,266,960	3,306,866	1,092,914	33.45	37.03	38.14
(2) Empl. liab.	1,684,649	1,207,809	818,324	48.29	45.05	51.27
(3) Public liab.	3,081,916	2,628,033	929,991	30.18	31.06	30.92
Accident and sickness combined	5,847,947	4,464,546	3,745,119	64.04	58.19	58.00
Theft	1,337,350	1,343,179	416,696	31.16	25.95	37.09
Credit	236,389	233,863	9,149	3.87	6.87	5.39
Earthquake	7,394	10,885	.....	....	....	....
Machinery	355,118	321,383	93,134	26.23	22.65	20.92
Plate glass	546,068	575,674	312,947	57.31	50.95	48.06
Explosion	389,558	302,652	134	0.03	0.14	0.09
Forgery	61,212	52,734	9,474	15.48	....	14.40
Aircraft	466,789	427,538	155,953	33.41	68.29	....
Weather	2,571	9,166	1,116	43.41	47.89	41.03
Sprinkler	14,979	21,920	13,613	90.90	23.55	....
Guarantee:						
(1) Fidelity	1,291,245	1,255,481	234,423	18.15	15.74	29.68
(2) Surety	721,244	899,740	—7,268	....	4.80	1.91
Hail	1,871,002	749,081	1,081,949	57.83	53.79	43.29
Inland Transportation	1,437,930	1,253,127	628,318	43.70	30.82	38.71
Livestock	23,058	20,509	13,724	59.52	61.31	43.52
Property	264,488	224,027	81,680	30.88	41.57	44.68
Personal property	3,401,443	2,642,834	2,283,089	67.12	59.32	32 50
Sickness	1,990,815	1,911,282	1,208,310	60.69	60.24	65.43
Steam boiler	546,445	857,971	114,055	20.87	7.24	6.58
Windstorm	157,717	155,352	74,507	47.24	79.04	91.17
	29,014,287	24,876,152	13,311,351	45.88	39.96	39.96

Dominion licensed companies only

Company Earnings

Diversified Group Shows Decline in Earnings

EARNED PER COMMON SHARE	1942	1941
Anglo-Canadian Telephone, A	$0.67	$0.74
Canadian Investors	0.49	0.52
Howard Smith Paper Mills	2.11	2.53
Minnesota & Ontario Paper	1.09	0.91
Robert Gair Co.	0.42	0.79
Western Steel Products	1.91	2.13

M. & O. Paper

Profits of Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co. mills at Kenora and Fort Francis are expected to be reduced by wartime restrictions on the pulp and paper industry, states R. H. M. Robinson, president, reporting on the year ended Dec. 31. The adverse effect, however, will be partially offset by the $4 increase in the prices of newsprint. Restrictions of paper products output have also been imposed by the War Production Board in the U. S. where other plants are operated.

Volume of the company and U. S. and Canadian subsidiaries is listed as follows:

United States	1942 tons	1941 tons
Groundwood papers	29,017	31,815
Kraft papers	33,819	33,974
Sulphite pulp (sold)	25,329	26,030
Wallboard (million sq. ft.)	272	200
Canada		
Newsprint	170,677	162,224
Groundwood papers	636	1,431
Sulphite pulp (sold)	12,641	6,070

In addition 11,911 tons of newsprint was purchased from other sources in 1942 to satisfy contract requirements.

The hydro-electric power operations of the company and subsidiaries were satisfactory during 1942 and water levels continue to be good. A proposed installation of a 10,000 h.p. steam turbine plant at International Falls was not carried through owing to non-delivery of parts.

Income tax provision was made at $1,507,763 at Dec. 31, while contingency reserve was increased from $2,800,000 to $3,250,000. Increases were felt advisable, due in part to the fact that the U. S. Treasury Department audit for the years prior to the reorganization and for the 10 months of the present company's operations in 1941 proposed taxes additional to those already paid, the latter amounting to $1,564,509. The company has filed protest against the added levy.

All interest accrued on the first and collateral mortgage 5% income bonds for the calendar year 1942 will be paid on May 1, 1943. Sinking fund payment due May 1, 1943, of $1,392,431 had all been fulfilled at Dec. 31, 1942, except $281,011. Bonds outstanding at May 1, 1943, after full provision to the sinking fund, will be $8,450,000.

Cons. Inc., Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Net sales	$22,549,607	$22,029,421
Less: Costs	17,768,427	16,670,765
Gross profit	5,781,180	5,358,656
Less: Sell exp., etc.	2,029,779	1,966,902
Operating profit	3,751,401	3,391,754
Add: Other income	12,616	......
Less: Misc. deduct.	......	13,400
Net income	3,764,017	3,378,354
Less: Bond int.	462,891	560,946
Taxes & cont. res.	1,834,150	1,594,554
Net profit▲	1,466,976	1,222,854
Add: Prev. surplus	1,874,399	......
Elim. of loss	......	46,882
Prof. on bds. pur.▲	149,887	604,663
Less: Res. re post-war req.	250,000	......
Surplus forward	3,241,262	1,874,399
Note:—Depreciation	1,364,411	1,215,124
Depletion	335,980	290,230
Earned per Share	$1.09	$0.91
Working capital	$10,141,899	$8,788,735

▲The company's statement showed net profit of $1,616,863 in 1942 and $1,827,517 in 1941, including profit on purchase of bonds in each year.

Western Steel

Gross profit of Western Steel Products Corp. declined in the year ended Dec. 31, states G. W. Hutchins, president, although volume of business reached a record high. Refundable portion of excess profits tax, amounting to $39,000, has been set aside in a special account for possible use in postwar adjustment. The lower gross is attributed to almost total conversion of plants to war work, with consequent narrowed margins of gain. Indicative of expansion are payrolls, which in 1942 totalled some $3 millions, an increase of 48% over 1941 and 240% over 1939. It is noted that under income tax laws in effect since July 1, 1942, future maximum earnings of the company will be considerably less, although tax refunds will be a compensating factor. A backlog of orders on hand at present is believed enough to ensure continued high production during 1943.

During 1942 $248,006 was spent on new machinery, equipment and plant, the largest single item being an extension in the building at Toronto. Inventories were up $467,203, at $1,699,376. Work in process represented 49% of this total and the remainder consisted largely of materials brought in specifically for war contracts.

In the year the company's funded debt was reduced by $39,000 to $589,000. Chief problem in operation during 1942 was a shortage of skilled workmen, Mr. Hutchins states, and in certain areas labor unrest.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Gross profit	$1,311,448	$1,499,768
Less: Expenses	399,401	446,321
Depreciation	204,968	211,674
Exec. sals.	36,450	34,394
Bond int.	30,502	32,429
Legal fees	946	3,008
Inc. & E. P. taxes	*443,000	543,000
Add: Other income	29,426	22,708
Net profit	225,607	251,650
Less: Dividends	58,996	58,994
Surplus on year	166,611	192,656
Add: Adjustments	9,207	‡12,205
Previous surplus	903,392	698,531
Surplus forward	1,079,210	903,392
Earned per share	$1.91	$2.13
Paid	0.50	0.50
Working capital	$1,824,763	$1,722,377

*Includes $39,000 refundable portion, transferred to special reserve.

‡Profit on property sale.

Robert Gair Co.

Robert Gair Co. reports consolidated sales, excluding Canadian subsidiaries, of $23.6 millions for 1942, up about $200,000 from 1941. Production of paperboard by its U. S. mills totalled 242,812 tons, compared with 262,143 tons in 1941. Total sales of all products in 1942 were 273,685 tons against 313,632 tons for 1941.

Payment of various mortgages and other debt in 1942 left the company free from debt other than ordinary current obligations and the 6% income notes of which $4.4 millions were outstanding at Dec. 31 last, a reduction of $416,250 during the year.

Consol. Income, Surplus—Years Ended December 31	1942	1941
Net sales	$23,633,000	$23,393,000
Less: cost & exps.	20,833,000	20,754,000
Operating profit	2,800,000	2,639,000
Add: Other income	*143,000	109,000
Total earnings	2,657,000	2,748,000
Less: Depreciation	260,000	284,000
Interest	1,690,000	1,337,000
Inc. & E.P. taxes	1,690,000	1,337,000
Net profit	707,000	1,127,000
Less: Pref. divds.	224,000	224,000
Common dividends	283,000	283,000
Surplus for year	200,000	620,000
Add: Previous surp.	620,000	......
Earned surp. forw'd	820,000	620,000
Earned per share:		
Preferred	$3.79	$6.04
Paid	1.20	1.20
Common	$0.42	$0.79
Paid	0.25	0.25
Working capital	$3,203,600	$1,997,600

*Debit item.

Canadian Investors

Canadian Investors Corp. reports net profits for the year ended Jan. 31, 1943, equivalent to 49 cents a share compared with 52 cents a share for the previous year. An extra dividend of five cents a share is to be added to the next regular quarterly of 10 cents, making payments from 1942-43 profits equal to those made for the previous year.

D. I. McLeod, president, reports that directors have endeavored to concentrate greater part of the company's investments in fewer and more liquid securities. Net losses of $79,919 realized on sale of investments has been charged to capital surplus account, reducing the balance here to $28,110.

Investments are shown at cost of $1.2 million at Jan. 31, 1943, and had a market value of $819,303. Corresponding figures for Jan., 1942, are cost of $1.3 million and market value of $764,968.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Jan. 31	1943	1942
Investment income	$55,149	$59,802
Less: Expenses	3,670	3,713
U.S., Can. in. tax	2,415	4,208
Net profit	49,064	51,881
Less: Dividends	45,000	40,000
Surplus for year	4,064	11,881
Add: Previous surplus	179,391	167,510
Tax adjustments	4,080	......
Surplus forward	187,536	179,391
Earned per share	$0.49	$0.52
Paid	*0.45	0.40
Net assets per share:	$8.56	$7.77

*Includes extra of five cents paid May 1, 1942, out of previous year's earnings.

Howard Smith

Howard Smith Paper Mills' consolidated statement for 1942 shows that volume of business was approximately the same as in 1941, but due to higher expenses and the price ceiling earnings dropped from $5.5 millions to $4.6 millions. Net profits were equal to $2.11 a share on the common stock, compared with $2.53 the year before.

Further improvement in working capital position is shown in the balance sheet. Stronger cash and inventory position, together with a reduction in bonded debt, more than offset the new bank loan of $2.3 millions.

In his report to the shareholders, Harold Crabtree, president, states that during the year a major programme of extensions and additions to plant and equipment was carried out. This was designed to increase the output of sulphite pulp and paper at the Alliance Paper Mills' Merritton Division, the production of paper by Canada Paper Co. at Windsor Mills, and included construction at the Beauharnois plant of a flax pulp mill, made necessary by the war shutting out supplies of linen rags. The programme cost over $1.7 million.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Operating profit	$4,627,484	$5,535,721
Add: Other income	60,539	64,597
Total income	4,688,024	5,600,319
Less: Directors' fees	3,210	2,380
Bond interest	248,706	261,858
Deprec. & deplet.	1,631,427	1,432,481
Tax provision	*1,442,212	2,334,067
Inventory reserve	228,313	296,650
Net profit	1,134,156	1,272,881
Less Minority int.	60	60
Pref. divds.	430,218	430,218
Surplus for year	703,878	842,603
Add: Prev. surp. (adj.)	5,212,393	3,993,558
Surplus forward	5,916,271	4,836,162
*Refundable portion	$88,862.	
Earnings on Common	$2.11	$2.53
Working capital	$5,189,585	$4,812,944
Balance Sheet Changes		
Cash	$834,182	$792,246
Govt. bonds	1,000,000	......
Accts. receivable	2,462,637	2,747,100
Inventory	5,194,249	4,120,883
Fixed assets	25,745,041	23,916,282
Bank loans	2,278,000	......
Sub bonds o/s	1,075,000	1,200,000
Own bonds o/s	4,700,000	5,050,000

Gair Co. Canada

Gair Co. Canada, wholly owned susidiary of Robert Gair Co., reports net profits for 1942 up slightly at $282,062. Production of paperboard in 1942 totalled 47,128 tons compared with 47,097 tons for 1941. Total sales of all products amounted to 67,134 tons last year compared with 68,596 tons a year earlier.

Demand for paperboard and its fabricated products continued high until about the middle of 1942, when restrictions on exports and inability of some industries to obtain raw materials resulted in a decline for some converted products.

Consol., Income, Surplus Years Ended December 31	1942	1941
Net sales	$6,548,690	$6,688,867
Less: Cost & exp.	5,846,969	5,961,439
Operating profit	701,721	727,458
Add: Other income	13,448	11,514
Less: Other charges	146,200	145,668
Income & E.P. taxes	303,825	315,224
Net profit	282,062	278,049
Add: Previous surplus	1,219,919	875,226
Adjustments (net)	33,973	66,694
Earned surplus forw'd	1,538,003	1,219,969
Working capital	$1,460,866	$1,077,820

Anglo-Can. Telephone

Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co.'s financial statement for 1942 shows a moderate reduction in total and net income. Earnings on the class A stock amounted to 67 cents a share, as against 74 cents the year before.

In the president's report it is stated that directors understand that the U. S. War Damage Corp. are "purported to provide war damage insurance which extended to the Philippine Islands (in which the company's subsidiary operated) as to damage incurred up to June 30, 1942, but not as to damage incurred subsequent to that date."

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31	1942	1941
Gross income	$630,807	$670,669
Less: Gen. expense	67,925	67,178
Tax provision	470	15,723
Cont. reserve	5,000	......
Employee fund	5,000	......
Net profit	552,322	587,766
Less: Pfd. divds.	227,150	227,150
A divds.	292,260	292,260
Surplus for year	32,912	68,356
Add: Prev. surplus	812,995	744,638
Surplus forward	845,907	812,995
Earned on A stock	$0.67	$0.74
Working capital	$521,174	$547,007

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THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto Week ending Monday close

Winnipeg and Vancouver Week ending Saturday close

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

WEEK ENDING MARCH 29

Mining Stocks

Week Ending March 29

Oil Stocks

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

Oil Stocks

	Div. rate	Last sale	Mar. 29 Bid	Ask
Ajax	...	.18	.16½	.20
Amalgamated	♦.04	.15	.10	.16
Anaconda	...	.04½	.04½	.06
Federated Pete	♦.01½	.28	..	..
Four Star	...	..	.01½	...
Grease Creek	...	.01	.01	..
Marvel	...	.04	.01½	.04
McD. Segur	...	.07½	.07½	.08½
Nordon	...	.04½	.05	.05½
Oil Selections	...	.04	.03½	.04½
Petrol Oil & Gas	...	.25	..	..
Royal Canadian	...	.04	..	.04
Royal Crest	...	.01	.01	..
Sunset	.01½	.09	.07½	..
Texas Can.	...	1.10	1.10	1.25

♦Paid in 1942.

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

March 30, 1943

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Mar. 30	Ask.	Bid Mar. 23
♦Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	25½	27½	24
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	87	90	87
B. C. Power	4½	'60	101½	103½	101½
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	106½	108½	106½
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	108½	110½	108½
Do.	5	'64	105	107	105
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	105	107	105
*Dom. Gas & El.	6½	'45	109½	111½	109½
Gatineau Pwr.	5	'49	101½	103½	101
*Do., A	3¾	'69	103	105	103
♦Do., B	3¾	'69	101	103	101
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	102	104	101½
Do.	5	'57	99½	102	99½
*Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	53	56	52½
♦Inter. Power	6	'55	101	..	101
L. St. Law. Pwr.	5	'55	100½	102½	100½
Macl'n-Que. Pr.	4	'59	101	103	101
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	103½	105½	103½
Do.	3½	'73	101	103	101
Do.	3½	'63	101	103	101½
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'51	103½	105½	103½
†Do.	5	'55	86½	89½	87
N. S. Lt. Pr.	4	'57	101½	103½	101½
Ottawa L.H.&P.	4	'57	102½	104½	103
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	101	103½	101
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	96	96½	95½
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	102½	104½	103
*Saguenay P., A	4½	'66	111	113	111
♦Do., B	4½	'66	105½	107½	105½
St. Maurice Pr.	4½	'70	103	105	103
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	103½	105½	103½
†Do.	4½	'70	112½	114½	112½
Do.	4	'69	104	106	104
Union Gas	4½	'50	97½	100	97
*Twin C. R. Tr.	5½	'52	94½	97	94½
†United Secs.	3	'52	95½	98½	95½
‡Wpg. El. ser. A	5	'65	91½	94½	92
Do., B	5	'65	88½	91½	89½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	69	72	66
Do., C.O.D.	5	'53	65	68	62
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	100½	102½	100½
Do.	6	'54	96½	99	96
†Alta Pa. Grain	6	'46	105½	107½	105½
Algoma Steel	5	'48	102½	104½	102½
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	101½	103½	101½
†B. C. Pulp & P.	6	'50	94	97	94
‡†Do.	7	'50	72	75	70
•Brown Co.	5	'59	87	90	86
Burns & Co.	5	'58	78	81	78
Canada Cement	4½	'51	103½	105½	103½
Canada Electric	4½	'65	97	100	97
Can. Paper	4½	'52	100	103	100
Can. Steamship	5	'57	103	105	102
Can. Canners	4	'51	103½	105½	103
*Can. Int. Paper	6	'49	107	109	107
‡Can. Locomotive	6	'53	101	104	101
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	97	100	97
C.P.R.	3½	'51	100	102	100½
Do.	4	'49	103	105	103½
Col. Steamships	6	'54	101½	103½	101½
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	69	72	69
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	98	100½	98
Dom. Scott. Inv.	4	'52	100½	102½	100½
Dom. Stl. & Co.	6½	'55	103½	106	103½
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	102½	104½	102½
Dom. Woollens	6	'53	98	100½	98
†Donnacona Pap.	4½	'56	79	82	78½
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	104	106	104
†East. Dairies	6	'49	90	93	90½

Supplementary Stock Quotations

(Furnished by Plaxton, McDonnell & Co., Toronto)

March 30, 1943

Miscellaneous Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Allens Lond. Thea., pfd.	53	56
Atlas Steels 7% 2nd pf.	106	107½
Brantford Roofing, c.	2½	3½
*Can. Gen. Rubber, pfd.	..	21
Can. Paving 1st pfd.	1½	..
Can. Tea 7% pfd.	28½	..
Can. West. Lumber c.	.20	.35
Cawthra Apts. pfd.	2½	3½
Claude Neon 7% pfd.	2½	..
Commer. Life 10% pd.	6½	8
Copland Brewing	.90	..
Corr. Paper Box c.	2½	3½
Dubuisson Gold	.14½	.16
Fed. Fdries. & Steel c.	.21	.35
†Ft. Wm. Hotel units	..	45
Highland Dairy, c.	1	..
Indust. Accept. 5% pfd.	81	..
Insce. Exch. Bldg. c.	1½	1½
Loew's London Th. pfd.	7½	8
Medical Arts com.	78	83
Milton Brick, com.	.20	..
Moirs pref.	15½	..
Monarch Mtge. units	.60	..
Nat. Hosiery com.	1.10	1.40
Do., pfd.	.95	1.20
†Nor. Amer. Elev. 1st pf.	85	..
*Do., 2nd pref.	28	..
Do., com.	..	1
Que. Pulp & Paper pfd.	23½	24½
Ritchie Cut Stone pfd.	1	..
P. L. Robertson Mfg. c.	18	22
Do., $2.50 pfd.	42	44
St. John Dryd. 5½% pf.	96	99
Sincennes McN. com.	1.85	..
Supertest Pete. 6% pf.	26	27½
Tip Top Tailors Inc. un.	5½	7½
Un. Farmers Co-op.	3½	3½
Waterloo Mfg.	2½	3½
Windsor Hotel, com.	.4½	5½

*Issue carries arrears.
†Currently paying on arrears.

Corporation Bonds (Cont'd)

	Rate	Due	Bid Mar. 30	Ask.	Bid Mar. 23
Famous Players	4½	'51	102	104	102
†Federal Grain	6	'49	107	109	107
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	103½	106½	103
Galt Brass	5	'50	96	99	96
Gen. Stl. Wares	4½	'52	102	104½	102
*Gt. L. Paper	5	'55	93	95½	92
•Gurney Fdry.	5½	'49	95	98	95
†Gypsum Lime	5½	'48	103	..	103
Ham. By-Pr. C.	5	'55	101½	104½	101½
Do.	6	'56	101	104	101
Ham. Cotton	4½	'50	100	102	100
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	102½	104½	102½
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	91	94	91
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'51	55	58	55
*Inter. P. Nfld.	5	'68	98½	100½	98
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	43	46	43
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	104	107	104
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	87	90	87
Do.	5	'61	60½	63½	60½
Legare	6	'61	93	96	93
Maple L. M.	3	'58	98	100½	98
Man. Sugar	5	'60	103	106	103
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	99	101	99
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	102	104	101½
McCormicks	4	'52	99	101	99
Do.	4½	'52	102	104	102
Mercury Mills	5	'59	100	102	100
Mersey Paper	5	'57	94	97	93
†Do.	6	'49	94	97	93½
•M. & O. Paper	5	'60	104	106½	103
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	76	79	76
‡Mtrl. Drydocks	6	'48	90	93	90
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	51	54	51
N. S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	83	86	83
Price Bros.	5	'57	96	98½	96
Do.	4	'57	82	85	81
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	104	107	103½
Reliance Grain	4½	'52	100½	102½	100½
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	103½	106	103
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	101½	103½	101½
Ruddy, E. L.	6½	'48	91½	94½	91
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	95	98	95
Simpsons, Ltd.	4½	'51	101½	103½	101
Smith, Howard	4½	'51	102½	104½	102½
Stand. Lime	6	'44	99	..	99
Sterling Coal	6	'45	90	..	99
Stop Shop	3	'47	75	78	74½
United Amuse.	5	'58	100½	102½	100½
United Corp.	5	'53	97	100	97
*United Gas	5½	'48	106	108	106
†Western Grain	6	'49	82	85	83

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
•Payable in U. S.
♦Payable in Canada only.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
▲Payable in Can. or U. K.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Ind.	Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. Mines	Vancouver Markets Ind. Mines
Mar. 30	29,600	13,800	301,000	......
Mar. 29	23,200	6,200	385,000	......
Mar. 27	12,500	4,800	196,000	10,160
Mar. 26	14,200	5,200	284,000	22,915
Mar. 25	12,000	10,500	209,000	19,575
Mar. 24	7,600	5,400	209,000	18,554

Supplementary Bond Quotations

(Supplied by Plaxton, McDonnell & Co., Toronto)

Month-end close and changes from Previous Month-end

March 30, 1943

Miscel. Corp. Utility & Utility Bonds:	Bid	Ask.	Chge.
‡Adel.-Peter, 6½%/48	41½	44½	..
*Adel.-Sheppard, 7%/48.	24½	27	..
Albert Bay 5%/50	62	65½	+2
*Algoma Cent. 5%/59	26	28½	−1½
Alexandra Apts. 3%/55	52	55	−1
Ancroft Place, 4%/56	46	49	..
*Annandale C. 6½%	33	37	..
*Balfour Bldg. 3%/43	47	50	..
*Bay-Adelaide 6½%/47	21	24	−2½
*Bay-Cumberl'd, 6½%/44.	20	23½	+1½
Bay-St. Albans, 4%/53	53	56	+1½
Beach Fdry., 6%/45	83	..	..
‡Bloor-St. G. Rlty. 7%/46	51	54½	+½
Brantford Roof., 5%/59	87½	92	+5½
Can. Machinery, 5%/54.	99	102	..
Do., 6%/55	93½	97	−1
‡Clarendon Apts., 7%/46	26	29	+½
‡Clarendon Props. 7%/47	26	29	+½
Dom. Square, 4%/59	65½	68½	+2½
Ellis Park, 4½%/45	65½	68½	+½
Fed. Foundries, 5½%/50	80	84	−1
Gen. Brock Hotel 3%/54	36½	39½	−1
Godfrey Realty, 4%/52	54	57	..
Keefer Rlty., 5%/55	33	36	..
Lombard Rlty., 2½%/51.	26½	29	+½
*London Realty, 6½%/50.	96	99	..
Lord Nelson Htl., 4%/47	51	54	−1
Mayor Bldg., 3%/42	55	58	−½
Moodie, J. R., 6%/48	90	95	+2
Nat. Utilities, 6%/48	58	..	..
Ont. Building, 3%/43	42½	44½	..
Prince Ed. Hotel 4%/47	37	40	..
‡Prof. Offices, 7%/33-45.	59	62	..
Richmond Bay, 6½%/47.	97½	100½	..
‡Richmond Bldg., 7%/47.	9	11	..
*St. Cath. Stanley, 5%/57	60	63	..
Staveley Apts., 2½%/49.	62	..	..
‡Stk. Exch. Bldg., Vanc., 6%/44	44	47	−1
Township Sandwich W.	27	30	..
‡Trinity Bldg., 4%/52	10	12	..
200 St. Clair W., 4½%/58	53	56	..
■Vanc. Georg. H. 6%/47	70	..	+1
‡Wel'nton Bldg., 6½% ser.	60	64	−2½
Wind. Court Apt. 3%/56	44½	48	+2½
*York Adelaide, 7%/45	4	8	..
York St. Bldg., 6%/43	90	..	+1½

*Issue carries arrears of interest.
‡Currently paying on interest arrears.
■Payable U. S. funds only.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$11.80	$11.73	$9.87
Hogs	17.07	17.26	15.12
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Cotton, lb.	.2217	.2190	.2097
Sugar, raw, lb.	*.0374	.0374	.0374
Wheat, Man. (bu.)	1.00½	.99¾	.78½
Coffee, lb.	*.09⅜	.09⅜	.09⅜
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	103.0	103.2	97.2
Dow Jones (fut.)	91.87	91.92	87.66
Wood, Gundy	80.6	80.5	76.8
Fishers	111.7	111.6	103.8
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (Feb.)	116.9	117.1	115.7
W'sale (Feb.)	97.5	97.1	94.6
U. S. (Jan.)	101.9	101.0	96.0
Gt. Brit. (Dec.)	161.5	161.0	155.0

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price Toronto. Copper - electrolytic, New York, No. 7 coffee, Rio. Sugar—96 degrees centrifugal, c/f New York. Wheat — No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis. Cotton, raw, spot, N.Y.

*Ceiling prices fixed by the office of Price Administration.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	2.95	3.23
Can. Int. Trust	4.25	4.75
Can. Invest. Fund	3.65	4.00
Can. Investors	5.00	...
Corp. Investors	5.80	6.25
Trans-Canada	10.70	11.60

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

Mar. 30, 1943

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
2½	June 1943	100	100½
5	Oct. 1943	101½	102½
2	June 1944	100½	101½
1½	Sept. 1944	99⅞	100⅜
a2½	Jan. 1944	100	101
4½	Oct. 1944	104½	105½
2½	Nov. 1944	101½	102½
a2½	Aug. 1945	100½	101½
4	Oct. 1945	101½	102½
2	Mar. 1945	100½	101½
2	Dec. 1946	99⅞	100⅞
4½	Feb. 1946	106⅞	107⅞
2½	Mar. 1948	99⅞	100⅞
1½	May 1946	99½	100½
a2½	Jan. 1948	101	102
3½	June 1949	102½	103½
3½	Oct. 1949	102½	103½
3½	Nov. 1951	102½	103½
3½	Feb. 1942	103	104
4	Oct. 1952	106½	107½
a3	June 1951	101½	102½
3	Oct. 1952	100½	101½
a3	Jan. 1953	101½	102½
3	June 1955	99⅞	100⅞
a3	Nov. 1956	99⅞	100½
4½	Nov. 1956	106⅞	107⅞
4½	Nov. 1957	107⅞	108⅞
a3	Mar. 1954	100½	101½
a3	Jan. 1958	100½	101½
3	June 1958	99½	100½
4½	Nov. 1958	108⅞	109⅞
4½	Nov. 1959	109½	110½
a4	Oct. 1960	107	108
a3½	Jan. 1961	102½	‡103½
3½	June 1966	101½	102⅞
a3e	Jan. 1967	99⅞	‡100⅞
a3e	Nov. 1968	100	101
†3	Perpetual	94	95½

Dominion Guarant'd Bonds

Can. Nat'l. Railways:		Bid	Ask.
2½	Jan. 1946	100½	101½
3	May 1944	101½	102½
3	Dec. 1950	100½	101½
3	Jan. 1959	99½	100½
*4½	Sept. 1951	120⅞	122½
*4½	Feb. 1956	122½	124

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
4½	July 1957	122⅞	124½
3	Feb. 1953	99⅞	101½
4½	June 1955	124½	126
3	Feb. 1954	117½	118½
*5e	July 1969	118½	119⅞
*5e	Oct. 1969	124⅞	126½
*5e	Feb. 1970	124⅞	126½
Can. Nat. W. Ind. S. S.:			
5	Mar. 1955	125½	127½
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962	104½	106⅞

Provincial Gov't. Bonds

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
New Brunswick:			
3	Oct. 1951	96½	98⅞
3½	Aug. 1949	96⅞	99⅞
3½	June 1956	98½	100½
c4	Nov. 1947	110⅞	112⅞
c4½	Apr. 1961	111⅞	114⅞
c5	Jan. 1960	115½	117½
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952	98½	100½
3½	June 1956	99½	101½
3½	Nov. 1950	100⅞	102⅞
c4½	Sept. 1952	113½	116½
c4½	Nov. 1960	115⅞	118½
c5	Mar. 1960	121⅞	124½
Ontario:			
2½	May 1945	100⅞	102½
3	Apr. 1948	100	101½
3	Nov. 1950	99½	101
3½	Nov. 1951	100½	102
3½	May 1955	100½	102
*4	June 1962	116½	118⅞
4½	June 1950	108½	110½
*4½	Jan. 1964	122⅞	124½
5	Oct. 1948	109½	111
*5	Dec. 1960	126½	128⅞
5½	July 1946	107½	108⅞
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3	Aug. 1948	100	102
3½	Feb. 1953	100½	102½
3½	Apr. 1947	102⅞	104½
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954	101½	103½
Quebec:			
3	Nov. 1947	99½	100⅞
3½	Mar. 1948	99⅞	101½

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
3½	Mar. 1959	98½	100⅞
4	Nov. 1952	102⅞	104½
3½	Feb. 1956	101	102½
4½	Aug. 1958	106½	108
4½	Jan. 1963	109⅞	112½
Alberta:			
4½	Oct. 1956	76½	79½
4	Dec. 1954	73½	76½
*5	Oct. 1959	77½	80½
c5½	Apr. 1952	78	81
6	Mar. 1947	78½	81½
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957	112½	114
*4½	Jan. 1951	114⅞	116½
c4½	Oct. 1953	114⅞	116½
c5	Apr. 1954	119½	121½
5½	Feb. 1945	103½	104½
6	Feb. 1947	108½	110½
Manitoba:			
c4	Dec. 1957	105	107
c4½	Dec. 1956	109⅞	112
*5	Dec. 1959	113½	115⅞
5½	Oct. 1955	112⅞	115½
6	Apr. 1947	106⅞	108⅞
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954	85⅞	88½
4	Nov. 1960	84½	87½
c4½	Oct. 1951	97½	99½
c4½	Mar. 1960	92	94
5	Aug. 1958	94⅞	97½
5½	Oct. 1952	97½	99½
6	Mar. 1952	97⅞	100½

*-Payable Can., N.Y., £. c-Payable Can. & N.Y. a-Payable N.Y. †-Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. d-Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate, minimum rate 2%. e-Callable at a premium. ‡-N.Y. funds. ♦-Calculated to 1950 average maturity. ■-Callable on or after earliest maturity shown and payable at maturity at 101.

Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

Mar. 30, 1943

Industrial:	Bid	Ask.
Acme Farm., pf.	72½	78½
Andian National	19½	21
Anglo C. Tel., A.	8½	9
Atlas Steels, c.	23	24½
Do., pref.	105	108
B. C. Pulp, c.	10	11
Do., pfd.	62½	65
Barrymore Cl., p.	44	..
B. C. Sugar	74	..
B. C. Tel., p.	103½	..
Brown, com.	1½	2½
Do., pfd.	31½	34
Burns & Co., A	6⅞	7⅞
Do., B	3½	4½
Can. Indust., A	160	165
Can. Co-op. Wool	8½	10
Can. Mach., c.	8½	10
Can. Ing. Rand.	62½	66½
Can. Mot. L.A.B.	7½	8½
Cap. W. Cloth	5½	..
Do., pref.	18½	21½
Col. Realty	3	..
Chase, A. W., p.	16½	18½
Colonial Steam.	65	70
Copeland F. un.	15	17
Dover Ind.	7	8½
Dunlop T. p. $25	21	22½
East. Steel, p.	20	22
Fed. Grain, com.	1½	2
Do., pref.	70	76½
Galt Brass, c.	10	12
Goderich Elev.	9	10½
Guard. Realty, p.	15	18
Guelph Carpet, c.	13	16
Gurney Fdy., p.	1½	2½
Hart Battery	5½	..
Hayes Steel, c.	13½	14½
High. Dairy, pf.	..	45
Inglis, John	5½	7
Ingram & Bell, p.	88	..
Kingst. Ship., c.	12	15
Loblaw Inc., c.	11	12½
Minn. & Ont. p. c.	5½	5½
Mt. Royal Htl. c.	2½	4

	Bid	Ask.
M'row Screw, p.	100	103½
Do., com.	14	16
Morrison Br. un.	6	8
Neilson, Wm., c.	10	..
Do., p.	101	..
N. Meth. Ldy. p.	75	..
Ont. Tobacco, p.	15½	18
Prov. Paper, p.	95	98
Rel. Grain	..	23
Do., pref.	90	94
Stand. Fuel, p.	51	54
Stedman, pf. $50	54½	57½
River, Silk., B	2½	..
Sutton Horsley	½	1½
Tor. Carpet, c.	67	..
Do., pref.	67½	72½
Un. Steel, A. pf.	23	24½
Viceroy Mfg., c.	12	..
Do., pref.	20½	23
West. Grain, un.	18	21
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
British Mtge.	115	126
Brockville Tr.	43½	..
Cap. Trust	28	32
Comm. Fin., c.	7	..
Grey B. Tr. $50.	44	..
Guaranty Trust	100	103
Guelph & O. $50	46	52½
Indust. Mtge.	..	28
Lambton Loan	33	..
Lond. & W. Trust	34	37½
Midland Loan	14	16
Premier Trust	30	35
Sherbrooke Tr.	120	..
Sterling Trust	55	..
Trusts & Guar.	30	34
Victoria Trust	63½	66½
Waterloo Trust	100	..
Insurance Stocks:		
Brit. Amer.	50	53
Canada Life	320	335
Canadian Fire	73	78½
Confed. 30% pd.	127	..

	Bid	Ask.
Cons. Fire	4	..
Continental L.	27	32
Crown Life	257	270
Dominion Fire	134	138
D. of Can. Gen.	125	..
Dom. Life	175	200
Empire, 25% pd.	6	7
Excelsior 40% pd.	72	76
Fed. Fire 25% pd.	54	56½
Great-West Life	225	240
Halifax Fire	13½	15
Imperial Life	245	275
Manufac. Life	215	..
Monarch Life	32½	35
National Life	8	10
Sov. L. 25% pd.	13	..
Sun Life	275	300
Tor General	4½	5½
Western Assce.	37	40
Do., pref.	41	44
Western Life	12	14½
Investment Trust Shares:		
Inv. Found. un.	41½	43½
Sec's. Hold., pf.	17½	20
Th. Can. Inv. Tr.	1⅞	2½
Theatre Stocks:		
Allen's St. Cath. units	56½	58½
Do., Kingston	64½	67½
Do., Toronto, p.	36½	39½
Mansf. Theat., p.	61	66
Para. Kitch. p.	50	..
Do., Oshawa, c.	10	11½
Do., Oshawa, p.	88	..
Power Issues:		
Can. W. N. Gas	27	..
Do., pfd.	103	106½
Gt. Lakes Pr. p.	102	105½
Int. Util. $1.75 p.	13	..
Do., $3.50 p.	37	..
Mtl. Isl. Pwr. p.	44	..

Unlisted Mines

Toronto, Mar. 30, 1943

	Bid	Ask
Algo Cop	.18½	.21
Adnaron	.30	.34
Albany R Old	.02	.05
New	.06	.09
Amal Kir	.07	.08
Anoki	.01⅞	.03
Arno	.02	.03
Arjon	.16	.17
Armistice	.38	.42
Area	.05	.07
Athona	.01	..
Bayshore	.24½	.27
Arntfield	.00⅞	.01⅞
Barber L	.04½	.05½
Brengold	..	.02½
Brock	.05	.06
Clifton C	.32	.33
Can Rad	.02	.04
Cent Man	.02	.03
Cheminis	.04	..

	Bid	Ask
Columbi'e	.25	.27
Cons Chib	.05	.07
De Santis new	.04½	.05½
Dona Pat	.01½	.02½
Crowshore	.03	.06
Eastward	.08½	.10½
Gunflint	.23	.26
Goodrock	.08	.11
Hayes Cad	.01	.02
Harpers M	.08½	.09
Hoyle new	.09	.10
Hugh Pam	.02	.03
Laguerre	.07	.11
L Geneva	.06	..
Largold	.16½	.18
Lowery P	..	.43
Magnet C	.27	.32
Metalore	.19	.22
Midwest I	.32	.34
Major'ica	.42½	.45

	Bid	Ask
Martin B	.04½	.06
Mat Con	.12	..
McMar'c	.15	.16
Mof Hall n	.02	.03
Mosher	.07	.09
McManus	.01	.03
Nat Mal	.19	.22
Naybob	.01½	.02½
Nick Off	1.00	1.25
Newbec	.01	.02
Norbeau	.21	.25
Nor Tin	..	.17
Oklend	.04	.05
O'Leary M	.03½	.05
Opemiska	.04½	.07
Orpit	.02½	.03
Pascalis	.25	.28
Pelangio	.03½	.04½
Pontiac R old	.06	..
P Cold'll	.28	.31

	Bid	Ask
Propri'y	5.50	5.60
Presdor	.02½	.03½
Que Man	.24	.28
Rand Mal	.13	.15
Rebair	.39	.41
Ritoria	.02½	.03½
Rhyolite	.01½	.02½
S.A.G.A.	.10	.25
Rou D'Or	.10	.12
Sheldon	.11½	.12
Springer	.19	.22
Stadacona	.12	..
Tombill	.06	.08
Tom Iron	.61	.66
Thom L	.11	.14
Tungold	.14	.16
Union Min	.03½	.04½
Uchi	.01	.02
Wesley	.04	.04½
Young D	.19	.22
Vic Ore	.32	.35

OIL ROYALTIES

Producing Wells — Prices and Payments

	Mar. daily quota bbls.§	Feb. daily quota bbls.§	Nov. pay. 1% $	Dec. pay. 1% $	Jan. pay. 1% $	Total to Jan. 31 1% $	Offering price* per 1% $
Ace No. 1 gross	465	465	225.33	195.46	169.70	4,363.63	....
Alta. Oil Inc. No. 1 gr.	88	88	52.40	42.40	33.20	3,645.20	....
Do., No. 1 net	88	88	42.40	33.60	26.00	4,118.80	....
Do., No. 2 gr.	380	380	186.40	198.00	168.00	4,558.00	6,300
Do., No. 2 net	380	380	131.20	137.20	118.40	6,169.80	4,300
Allied No. 1 pfd.	93	93	34.74	41.60	37.31	1,565.25	1,500
Arrow No. 1 net	135	135	35.00	39.00	34.00	841.15	1,200
Do., No. 3 net	170	170	53.00	50.00	55.00	1,615.20	1,900
Atlas-Br. D. No. 2 pfd.	490	490	221.20	204.40	223.20	2,696.40	6,500
Atlas-Br. D. No. 3 pfd.	500	500	....	....	....	......	6,500
D. & D. net pfd.	75	75	28.00	28.00	28.00	1,893.80	1,000
East Crest No. 5	125	125	50.00	48.00	56.80	441.20	1,900
Independent No. 1 p.	200	200	....	99.79	97.02	......	3,400
Do., No. 1 gr.	200	200	93.97	85.03	82.40	2,301.58	....
Major Oil No. 1 pfd.	104	104	47.20	35.20	47.60	750.80	1,200
Do., No. 1 gr.	104	104	49.50	43.60	50.40	1,657.40	....
Do., No. 2 net	450	450	164.00	165.60	155.20	4,818.80	3,300
Do., No. 2 gr.	450	450	223.29	236.00	218.40	6,271.20	....
Do., No. 3 net	733	733	246.80	256.40	259.60	6,506.40	7,000
Do., No. 3 gr.	733	733	356.00	352.00	354.80	......	....
Do., No. 4 net	125	125	48.00	61.60	....	†2,158.80	2,600
Do., No. 4 gr.	125	125	62.80	50.00	81.60	3,528.00	....
Do., No. 7 pfd.	500	500	275.00	246.40	271.20	1,058.00	7,000
Do., No. 7 dfd.	500	500	....	....	....	......	3,900
Do., No. 7 gr.	500	500	261.60	216.40	248.00	1,750.80	8,900
Do., No. 8 pfd.	315	315	146.80	148.40	132.00	427.20	3,700
Do., No. 8 gr.	315	315	132.80	130.00	118.80	910.00	5,000
Do., No. 8 dfd.	315	315	....	....	....	......	1,300
Do., No. 9 gr.	350	350	153.60	151.60	147.60	1,313.80	....
Do., No. 9 pfd.	350	350	....	....	72.40	72.40	4,800
Do., No. 9 dfd.	350	350	....	....	....	......	1,500
Miracle No. 1 net	355	355	121.54	96.04	122.91	4,923.54	3,800
Do., No. 1 gr.	355	355	180.80	101.74	167.08	4,975.42	6,000
Do., No. 2 pfd.	220	220	141.16	136.19	....	......	2,900
Do., No. 2 gr.	220	220	120.40	137.40	82.80	1,042.92	4,000
Northclonmel No. 1 gross	...	....	....	....	....	......	6,300
Northclonmel No. 1 pfd.	...	....	....	....	....	......	2,200
Northclonmel No. 1½ dfd.	...	....	....	....	....	......	1,200
Renown No. 1 pfd.	85	85	39.69	37.04	33.54	322.88	....
Winalta No. 1 pfd.	80	80	21.20	27.60	....	†3,489.10	900

*Approximately 25% over dealers' bid prices. †To Dec. 31 only.
§Approximate.

Drilling Wells — Prices and Depths

Well:	Drilling depth ft.	Offering price per 1%
Bonaventure pfd.	9,640	$2,300
Bonaventure gross	9,640	5,600
Maryland pfd.	7,709	*4,375
Major Oil No. 6 pfd.	8,022	4,000
Major Oil No. 6 gr.	8,022	6,500
Miracle No. 3 pfd.	7,950	4,000
Miracle No. 3 gr.	7,950	6,900
Northend No. 1 pfd.	8,949	2,300
Northend No. 1 dfd.	8,949	1,000
Northend No. 1 gr.	8,949	3,700
Northend No. 2 pfd.	6,450	....
Northend No. 2 gr.	6,450	....
National Vulcan No. 1	8,174	*4,375
Empire pfd. (Ont.)†	....	*1,100
Kinsella Ltd.†	....	*2,100

*Pegged price. †Acreage royalty.

Annual Meetings

1943:	Company	Place
Apr.	3—Blue Top Brewing	Kitchener
Apr.	5—Sawyer Massey	Hamilton
Apr.	6—Coniaurum Mines	Toronto
Apr.	6—Simpsons	Toronto
Apr.	6—Western Steel Prod.	Winnipeg
Apr.	8—Fanny Farmer Candy	Rochester
Apr.	8—Pamour Porcupine	Toronto
Apr.	9—Hallnor Mines	Toronto
Apr.	10—Can. Investors Corp.	Toronto
Apr.	12—Ajax Oil and Gas	Toronto
Apr.	12—Saint John Dryd'k	E. Saint John
Apr.	13—Anglo-Can. Telephone	Montreal
Apr.	13—Jack Waite Mining	Seattle
Apr.	14—Celanese Corp. of Am.	New York
Apr.	15—Dom. Tar & Chem.	Montreal
Apr.	16—Italo-Argentine El.	Buenos Aires
Apr.	19—Steel Co. of Can.	Hamilton
Apr.	20—Ault & Wiborg	Toronto
Apr.	20—Asbestos Corp.	Montreal
Apr.	21—Borden Company	Flemington
Apr.	21—Can. Celanese	Montreal
Apr.	27—Dome Mines	Toronto
Apr.	28—Consol. Paper Corp.	Montreal
Apr.	28—Canada Steamship	Montreal
Apr.	28—Int. Nickel Co. of Can.	Toronto
Apr.	28—J. A. Lang & Sons	Kitchener
Apr.	28—Western Grocers	Winnipeg
Apr.	29—Canada Malting	Montreal
Apr.	29—Montreal Tramways	Montreal
Apr.	30—Ott. Lt., Heat & Pwr.	Ottawa
Apr.	30—United Amusement	Montreal
May	3—Can. Pac. Railway	Montreal
May	24—Minn. & Ont. Paper	Minneapolis

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Econ. Inv. Tr.	5%	1957	May 1	102½
Un. Grain Gr. B.	5½%	1949	May 1	102
Do. (C)	4½%	1949	July 2	102
Do., (A)	5%	1948	July 2	101
Gen. St. Wares	4%	1945	Apr. 15	101½
Stock Issues:				
Assoc. Brew. ... ♦500 shs.	7%	Pref.	May 29	110

Bond Tenders

5 p.m. Apr. 5, Parish of St. Colomb of Sillery, P.Q.—$45,500, dated May 1, 1943, redeemable in series within 30 years, renewable in 15 years, at 3½ per cent; $20,000 will be redeemable in first 14 years and $25,500, payable in 1958, C. Langlois, sec.-treas.

12 noon, Apr. 1, Canada Treasury Bills—$55,000,000, dated Apr. 2, payable July 2, 1943.

4 p.m. Apr. 14, Grand 'Mere, P.Q.—$50,000 3½ per cent dated Apr. 15, 1943, redeemable serially from Apr. 15, 1944 to 1963, Marcel Crete, sec.-treas.

Municipal Bonds

March 30, 1943

	%	Due	Bid	Ask	Yld. %
†Halifax	5	1961	116.00	119.00	3.56
Hamilton	5	1950	110.00	113.00	2.95
Montreal	5	1945	96.00	99.00	*
Ottawa	4½	1945	104.00	105.50	2.07
†Quebec	5	1959	113.75	116.75	3.62
Saint John	5	1950	105.00	108.00	3.83
†Toronto	4½	1955	119.00	122.00	2.35
†Vancouver	5	1970	108.00	111.00	4.31
Winnipeg	5	1944	100.00	102.25	1.96

†Payable Can. & N.Y. *Flat.

Public Utility Earnings

Canada Northern Power Corp. February

	1943	1942
Gross earnings	$360,253	$384,807
Less: Oper. expenses	146,814	149,388
Net earnings	213,439	235,419
Two Months Ended Feb. 28		
Gross earnings	$730,521	$780,275
Less: Oper. expenses	283,639	299,014
Net earnings	446,882	481,261

Note:—Operating expenses do not include income and excess profit taxes.

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Anglo Can. Tel., p.	.68¾	May 1	Apr. 9
Aluminum, pref.	1.25	May 1	Apr. 1
Bathurst Pr. & P., A	.25	June 1	Apr. 30
Brant Cordage, p.	.32½	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Biltmore Hats	.15	Apr. 15	Apr. 3
Buff. Ankerite	.05	Apr. 6	Mar. 23
Bell Telephone	2	Apr. 15	Mar. 23
Bralorne M.	■.20+.10	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Brewers & Dist.	■.50	May 20	Apr. 20
Do., bonus	■.10	May 20	Apr. 20
B.C. Power (A)	.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
B. C. Tele., 1st pf.	1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Do., 2nd pref.	1.50	May 1	Apr. 16
Brompton Pulp	.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 22
Broulan Porc.	•.03	May 31	Apr. 30
Caldwell Linen, pref.	.37	May 1	Mar. 31
Do., 2nd pref.	.20	May 1	Mar. 31
Can. Marconi	.04	June 1	Apr. 15
Canada Bread, pfd.	1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., (B) pref.	.62½	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Calgary & Edm.	■.05	Apr. 15	Mar. 13
Comm. Alcohols	.05	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	.10	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Corr. Paper Box, p.	1.75	June 1	May 17
Do., arrears	7	June 1	May 17
Can. For. Invest., c.	■.70	May 1	Apr. 1
Canada Iron, pfd.	3	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Can. Bk. Commerce	1.50	May 1	Mar. 31
Can. Dredge & D.	1	May 1	Apr. 1
Canadian Car, pfd.	.44	Apr. 10	Mar. 20
Can. Nor. Power	.15	Apr. 26	Mar. 19
Do., pref.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 19
Can. Breweries, pf.	.85	July 1	May 15
Can. Bronze	.37½	May 1	Apr. 9
Do., pref.	1.25	May 1	Apr. 9
Can. Converters	.50	Apr. 30	Mar. 15
Can. Fairbanks, pfd.	1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Cockshutt Plow	.25	June 1	May 15
Can. G. Inves.	■.12½+.12½	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Can. Indust. A B	1.25	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Chesterville L. L.	.03	Apr. 15	Mar. 10
Crown Cork	.50	May 15	Apr. 15
Collingwood Term.	.25	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	.25	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Dom. Oilcloth	.30+.10	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Dominion Bank	2	May 1	Apr. 15
Dominion Glass	1.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Dominion Tar, p.	1.37½	May 1	Apr. 1
Dom. Textile, pref.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Distillers Seag., p.	†1.25	May 1	Apr. 15
Dome Mines	■.40	Apr. 20	Mar. 19
East. Can. Savings	1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Federal Grain, p.	.42	May 1	Apr. 15
Foundation Co.	.35	Apr. 22	Mar. 31
General Trust, pfd.	1.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Gt. West Sadd., pfd.	.75	Apr. 5	Mar. 5
Do., 2nd. pref.	.75	Apr. 5	Mar. 5
Gt. Lakes Power, pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Hart Battery	.25	Apr. 30	
H. Smith Paper, pf.	1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Hunts A. B.	.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Imperial Bank	2	May 1	Mar. 31
Indust. Accept., pfd.	1.25	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Inter. Milling, pref.	†1.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 26
Inter. Nickel, c.	†1.25	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Do., pfd.	1.75	May 1	Apr. 1
Invest. Found., pf.	.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Inter. Bronze	■.20	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	■.37½	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Int. Utilities, pfd.	†.87½	May 1	Apr. 21
Kerr-Addison	.05	Apr. 28	Mar. 30
Kirkland L. G.	.02	May. 4	Apr. 1
Langley's pref.	■.50	Jun. 11	Jun 3
Do.,	■.50	Sep. 11	Sep. 3
Do.	■.50	Dec. 11	Dec. 3
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	.25	June 1	May 14
Maritime Tele.	.17½	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	.17½	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Moneta Porc.	.02	Apr. 15	Mar. 22
McColl-Front., p.	1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
McIntyre Porc.	.55½	June 1	May 1
Montreal Tele.	■.48	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
Nan.-Dunc. Util.	.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Nat. Biscuit	†.30	Apr. 15	Mar. 12
Nat. Steel Car.	.30+1.00	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
N. B. Telephone	.12	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Nor. Ont. Power, c.	.12	Apr. 26	Mar. 31
Ont. Silknit, pfd.	1	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Ont. Steel Prod.	.25	May 15	Apr. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	May 15	Apr. 15
Penmans	.75	May 15	Apr. 15
Do., pref.	1.50	May 1	Apr. 1
Powell Rouyn*	•.02	May 15	May 1
Preston E. Dome	.05	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Power Corp., pfd.	■1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 19
Do., 2nd pref.	■.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 19
Premier Gold	.01½	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Proprietary M.	.05	May 6	Apr. 5
Pressed Metals	†.25	May. 15	Apr. 16
Quebec Power	.25	May 25	Apr. 19
Regent Knit, c.	.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Regent Knit, pfd.	.40	June 1	May 1
Do.,	.40	Sept. 1	Aug. 2
Do.,	.40	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Saguenay Pwr., p.	1.37½	May 1	Apr. 14
Shawinigan W.	.22	May 25	Apr. 19
Sheep Creek G.	.04	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Silbak Prem. M.	.04	Apr. 26	Mar. 26
Simpsons, pref.	1.62½	May 1	Mar. 31
San Antonio G.	.07+.03	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Sherwin Wms.	.15	May 1	Apr. 15
Stand. Radio, A, B	.10	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
South Can. Pwr.	.20	May 15	Apr. 20
Do., pref.	1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 19
Steel of Can.	.75	May 1	Apr. 7
Do., pref.	.75	May 1	Apr. 7
St. Law. Corp., pf. A	.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 22
St. Law. Flour	.35	May 1	Mar. 31
Do., extra	.50	May 1	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	1.75	May 1	Mar. 31
St. Law. Paper, pfd.	.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 22
Sylvanite Gold	.03	Apr. 15	Feb. 22
St. J. Drydock, p.	1.37½	Apr. 2	Mar. 23
Teck-Hughes	.10	June 1	Apr. 30
Tobuhn Gold	.01	May 22	Apr. 22
Tuckett Tob., pfd.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
3rd C. G. I. T.	.12½+.03	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Traders Finance, p.	1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Un. Bond & Share	.10	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
West. Grocers	.75+2	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Weston, Geo., pfd.	1.25	May 1	Apr. 8
Wood A. & J., pfd.	1.75	May 1	Apr. 15
Zellers	.20	May 1	Apr. 15
Do., pref.	.37½	May 1	Apr. 15

†N. Y. funds. ■Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board. •On arrears. *Interim.

Public Utility Earnings

Brazilian Traction

	1943	1942
February:		
Gross earnings	$3,918,123	$3,522,556
Oper. exps.	1,783,020	1,681,832
Net earnings	2,135,103	1,840,724
First Two Months:		
Gross earnings	7,955,719	7,248,068
Net earnings	4,358,149	3,823,913

DIVIDEND NOTICES

CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of eighty-five cents (85c) per share on the Cumulative Sinking Fund Convertible Preference Shares without nominal or par value in the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 1st day of July, 1943, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of May, 1943.

By order of the Board.

W. C. BUTLER, Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario, March 29th, 1943.

Broulan Porcupine Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 9

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of Three Cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the issued Capital stock of the Company and will be paid (less deductible taxes) on May 31st, 1943, to shareholders of record April 30th, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

D. R. MICHENER, Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario, March 30th, 1943.

Penmans Limited

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of April, 1943.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent (1½%), payable on the 1st day of May to Shareholders of record of the 1st day of April, 1943.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of May to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of April, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

C. B. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, March 22, 1943.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 225

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April, 1943, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, 1st May next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st March, 1943. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

S. M. WEDD, General Manager.

Toronto, 12th March, 1943.

The Dominion Bank

Dividend No. 242

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April, 1943. The dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the first day of May, 1943, to shareholders of record of the 15th April, 1943.

By Order of the Board,

ROBERT RAE, General Manager.

Toronto, 11th March, 1943.

NOTICE
Biltmore Hats Limited

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the outstanding Common Shares of the Company will be payable on the 15th day of April, 1943, to shareholders of record the 3rd day of April, 1943, at 3 p.m.

By Order of the Board.

WM. F. FRANKE, Secretary-Treasurer.

Guelph, Ontario, March 22, 1943.

Anglo-Canadian Telephone Company

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-Eighths per cent (1⅜%) has been declared on the 5½% Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending April 30, 1943, payable May 1, 1943, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 9, 1943.

By Order of the Board,

CAMERON HOUGH, Secretary.

Montreal, March 4, 1943.

ZELLER'S LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared by the Directors of Zeller's Limited for the quarter ending April 30th, 1943.

On the Preferred Shares, the regular one and one-half (1½) per cent (37½ cents), payable May 1st, 1943, to Shareholders of Record April 15th, 1943.

On the No Par Common Shares, 20c per Share, payable May 1st, 1943, to Shareholders of Record April 15th, 1943.

By Order of the Board,

T. E. McDERMOTT, Treasurer.

Canadian Bronze Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The quarterly Dividend of 1¼% on the PREFERRED STOCK of CANADIAN BRONZE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared payable the 1st day of May, 1943, to Stockholders of record as of the 9th day of April, 1943.

Also a quarterly Dividend of Thirty-seven and one-half (37½c) Cents per Share has been declared on the present outstanding COMMON STOCK of CANADIAN BRONZE COMPANY, LIMITED, for the three months ending April 30th, 1943. Payable the 1st day of May, 1943, to Stockholders of record as of the 9th day of April, 1943.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. PAQUETTE, Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q., March 26, 1943.

Notice of Payment of Interest
City of Montreal Bonds

Series E 5% matured 1st November, 1942

NOTICE is hereby given that until further advised semi-annual interest on the above-mentioned bonds will be paid by cheque at the rate specified on the bonds.

Holders are invited to have their bonds registered by sending them (with exact information as to the name in which they should be registered and the address to which interest cheques should be sent) in the case of residents of the United States, to The Bank of Montreal Trust Company, 64 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., and in the case of residents of Canada, to the City Registrar, Department of Finance, City Hall, Montreal, Canada.

Holders have the privilege of transferring from one register to the other.

Interest will be paid, at the option of the holder, in United States or Canadian currency from both registers.

It is recommended that bonds be insured against all forwarding risks. They will be returned as soon as registered.

Semi-annual interest will also be paid at both places on bonds not registered, on presentation of the bonds.

For purposes of the interest payment due 1st May, 1943, the transfer books at both places will be closed on the 15th April, 1943.

L. ROBERGE, Director of Finance.

Office of the Director of Finance, City Hall, Montreal, 20th March, 1943.

Pressed Metals of America has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share payable in U. S. currency on May 15, to shareholders of record April 15. Last previous payment was for the same amount in Sept., 1941.

U. S. Growers Won't Sell Corn

Huge Demand for Canadian Oats, Barley, Develops

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—The insistence of demand from the United States for Canadian oats and barley seems surprising in view of the very great production of all grains in the United States in 1942, which came on top of a huge carryover. A number of reasons combine to produce the present situation.

Although barley crops were big, the quality was not high, and the percentage suitable for malting was not large.

Beer consumption in the United States is increasing rapidly, with a tremendous working force in a position to spend money. Then there has been a great increase in manufacture of alcohol from grain. Distilleries formerly making industrial alcohol from molasses have had to turn to wheat, as molasses can no longer be imported. With every batch of wheat distilled a certain percentage of barley malt has to be employed to get the process under way.

Although there is still a vast stock of corn in the United States, producers are refusing to sell. Many who formerly fed some of their own corn and sent some to market, have increased their feeding operations, and are no longer interested in the grain market.

Others, who do not feed extensively, and will probably have to sell their corn sooner or later, are convinced that the present ceiling, just over $1 per bushel at Chicago, will not hold, and that perhaps in another month or two they will be able to get another 10 or 20 cents a bushel.

Corn vs. Livestock

The present ratio between corn and livestock is such as to make feeding profitable, and some farmers place the present feed value of corn as high as $1.50 per bushel. More grain is required than usual for every 100 pounds of meat produced because there is a scarcity of protein supplement feeds, use of which reduces the quantity of grain required.

That scarcity, in turn, partly results from the fact that meat scrap, formerly imported in great quantities from Argentina and Australia, is no longer available. Fish meal is also lacking.

U. S. farmers who usually buy corn have simply had to turn to other grains, thus increasing the demand for oats, although they are making use of considerable quantities of wheat released from its stocks by the federal government.

No. U. S. Ceiling

So far no ceiling has been imposed on the price of oats by the government. There has been a considerable rise in market prices since the beginning of the crop year, but not enough to bring out sufficient offerings to satisfy present demands. The processors of corn, who manufacture corn starch, corn syrup, balanced feeds and other products, have had difficulty in securing enough corn to keep their plants operating on a scale to satisfy demand.

Recently the government released a considerable part of its corn stocks, acquired in connection with last year's loan programme, and actually sold this grain at an advance over the ceiling price.

The reason is that the lending agency is forbidden by law to sell at less than parity prices, while the ceiling, fixed by another government agency under another law, is less than parity as at present defined.

There are no government stocks of oats, and the processors of that grain, as well as the farmers who buy unprocessed oats, have had to turn to Canadian supplies.

So far the supply of western oats available to fill the American demand has been less than the demand, in spite of an extremely large Canadian crop last year, and in spite of the desire of many thousand farmers to sell at present prices.

Transportation is the difficulty. The railways have been unable to supply cars to take care of the demand.

It had been hoped that the coming of mild weather would increase railway capacity, but while there has been some improvement in the situation, it is so far inadequate to meet needs. There is an actual shortage of cars in the West, and it now appears that a large percentage of those on western lines will have to remain assigned to coal traffic throughout the summer, if the mines are to produce enough coal to avert trouble next winter.

Wheat Board Measure

There is general approval of the measure announced by the Wheat Board and the government, under which quota restrictions on the marketing of durum wheat have been reduced. Supply of that commodity, restricted both by small acreage and the limitation which formerly applied to all wheat of deliveries to 14 bushels per acre, has been quite insufficient to meet demand.

Durum grades, which quite often in the past have been at a discount, have commanded premiums of over 18 cents a bushel above corresponding bread wheat grades.

It may be hard for other wheat farmers to view the good fortune of durum growers without some sense of injustice, but additional deliveries of durum wheat this year will not congest elevator space. The changed regulation, giving rise to hopes of continuance into another year, will probably increase durum seeding this spring.

The Business Of Farming

By GORDON L. SMITH

Canada's farm programme for 1943 has now been completely outlined by the Agricultural Supplies Board in a special bulletin. A formidable objective in food production has been laid out for the Canadian farmer. Whether he will be able to meet it in all lines depends largely on two factors, available labor supply and weather from now until next September when the 1943 feed crops, grain and fodder are grown.

* * *

Less Wheat

Generally speaking the farmer is being asked to grow less wheat but more feed grains and a great deal more meat, dairy and poultry products. Unfortunately in those lines for which greater production is asked, a steady supply of skilled labor is essential. What little help will be released in cutting wheat acreage by 14%, or 3 million acres, will be completely utilized in providing an equivalent increase in coarse grains. The two exactly balance. The gain in meat, dairy and poultry production is entirely extra.

* * *

Huge Meat Gain

In meat production Canadian farmers are being asked to produce 1,760 million pounds this year, principally in pork and beef. If they do so they will score a gain of 25% over last year and no less than 80% over the average pre-war production. Labor while important in such work is not as dominant a factor as with dairying. Beef cattle and hogs require much less attention than milk cows.

Feed will be an important consideration. There is an abundance of coarse grains for immediate consumption though these are not accumulated in exactly the same areas as the cattle and hogs to which they must be fed. Moreover there is such congestion on the railroads that there may be considerable difficulty in bringing these two cogs in the meat machine into mesh. In special concentrated feed, there is a shortage, especially of proteins.

A gain of 14% is asked in butter but no change in cheese. Some increase is also asked in fluid milk and also a slight expansion in the concentrated or canned variety. Altogether output of whole milk, the basic raw material for all dairy products, will have to be stepped up almost 6% or a billion pounds to meet the 1943 dairy objective. It is in regard to this increase that most observers are most dubious.

Instead of expanding dairy herds, as will be necessary if the programme is to be carried out, these observers report that cows are being liquidated, are being dried up and sent to the butcher. Shortage of labor, of course, is responsible.

It is estimated that during 1942 18% of the available labor supply was drained away by enlistments in the armed forces or urban war factories. More work is being thrown on the remaining farm population and this population, incidentally is getting older. It has been estimated that about one third of our farm operators are over 60 years of age. Certainly a great many of these people cannot be expected to go on increasing production indefinitely.

B. A. Oil Adds To Oil Reserves

A discovery well in the state of Wyoming which has penetrated "rich oil-bearing sand" is being tested by British American Oil Producing Co., subsidiary of British American Oil Co., W. K. Whiteford, vice-president, announces. Located in the centre of a large acreage, completion of this well "will be of financial benefit to the company's position."

Mr. Whiteford mentions that the petroleum industry is gravely concerned over necessity of discovering new crude oil reserves adequate to ensure a continued supply of petroleum products for all fighting fronts. An estimated 60% of the tonnage of all war supplies shipped abroad is petroleum or its products.

B. A. Oil and its subsidiaries are conducting active exploration for oil in western Canada, California, Wyoming, Gulf Coast, Mid-Continent and Indiana-Illinois areas.

Wheat Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week of Mar. 29, 1943

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1942 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 29
		Wheat			
1.02	.91⅜	May	1.02	1.00⅝	1.00⅞
1.02¾	.96⅝	July	1.02¾	1.01	1.01⅝
		Oats*			
.51½	.45⅝	May	.51½	.51½	.51½
.51½	.47⅝	July	.51½	.51½	.51½
		Barley*			
.64¾	.62⅝	May	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
.64¾	.62⅝	July	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
		Rye*			
.66⅝	.56¼	May	*.66⅝	.66⅝	.66⅝
.66⅝	.55	July	*.66⅝	.66⅝	.66⅝

* At ceiling.

Cash Quotations

	For Week Mar. 29 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Wheat:				
1 Nor.	1.00⅞	1.00¼	.99¾	.98¼
2 Nor.	.97¼	.96¾	.96¼	.94¾
3 Nor.	.95¾	.95	.94⅛	.92½
4 Nor.	.94¼	.93¾	.93⅛	.91⅞
5 Wheat	.91	.90⅝	.90⅛	.88¼
6 Wheat	.90⅛	.90	.89⅝	.87¾
Oats:				
2 C. W.	.51¼	.51¼	.51	.50¼
3 C. W.	.50¼	.50¼	.50	.49½
Barley:				
1 Feed	.61¾	.61¼	.61¼	.61
2 Feed	.61	.60½	.60½	.60¼
Rye:				
2 C. W.	.65⅝	.65⅝	.65⅝	.65⅛

Company Reports

Canada Malting

Production of Canada Malting Co. in the year ended Dec. 31, was at capacity, with shipments the highest on record, states Arnold C. Matthews, president, in the annual report. An inventory reserve against depreciation was set at $200,000, and $268,628 has been provided against depreciation on plants and properties. The inventory reserve is considered advisable due to relatively high prices for malting barley, which is quoted at ceiling prices.

Recent government restrictions affecting the brewing industry have meant a curtailment of this market for malt, Mr. Matthews declares. However, the increased quantities going into war materials and food products, together with the possible export markets, will, it is expected, provide a satisfactory volume of business in 1943.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31

	1942	1941
Oper. profit	$1,637,725	$1,409,837
Less: Directors' fees	2,500	2,500
Exec., legal remun.	55,810	67,161
Depreciation	268,628	317,441
Income & E. P. tax	*830,000	493,260
Net earnings	480,787	539,474
Add: Invest. income	69,236	68,930
Net profit	550,023	608,404
Less: Dividends	497,430	497,430
Surplus for year	52,593	110,974
Add: Prev. surplus	1,757,528	1,646,554
Surplus forward	1,810,121	1,757,528
Earned per share	$2.76	$3.05
Paid	2.50	2.50
Working capital	$4,314,529	$3,813,003

*Before deducting refundable portion of E. P. tax of $51,500.

National Pole

Volume of National Pole & Treating Co. business was reduced in the year ended Dec. 31, due to war conditions, R. H. M. Robinson, president, states in the annual report. A substantial part of output in the year was for war purposes. The company is a subsidiary of Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.

At Dec. 31, 1942, the funded debt represented by its five-year 4% collateral bank loan had been reduced to $360,000 in principal amount. Since that date the funded debt has been reduced still further to $195,000 outstanding, at March 24, 1943.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31

	1942	1941
Net sales	$2,160,689	$2,093,495
Less: Cost of sales	1,561,765	1,683,641
Admin. expense	125,163	137,672
Net earnings	473,761	272,182
Other income	6,798	10,251
Less: Int. expense	16,892	46,381
Amort. note exps.	......	1,606
Misc. debits	2,882	1,056
Taxes	197,000	35,000
Stock sale loss	140,176	......
Net profit	123,608	198,390
Add: Prev. surplus	725,728	527,338
Surplus forward	849,336	725,728
Working capital	807,882	674,672

Consolidated Bakeries

Consolidated Bakeries of Canada, despite higher taxes, reported materially improved earnings in the fiscal year ended Dec. 26, 1942, with net profit of 98 cents a share against 65 cents in the previous year.

T. Bignell, president, states that during the year there was considerable labor turnover due to diversion of manpower to war industries and the armed forces, and in addition there were numerous restrictions and priorities which affected operations.

The usual provision for depreciation was made but, owing to existing conditions, some expenditures for replacements and repairs to plant and equipment, which would have been undertaken in normal times, have had to be deferred.

Cons. Income, Surplus—Years Ended

	Dec. 26 1942	Dec. 27 1941
Operating profit	$558,520	$447,549
Add: Divids. & int.	109,531	95,742
Rents	8,859	5,276
Less: Depreciation	152,334	156,603
Exec. sals.	30,982	31,352
Dirs. fees	660	740
Solicitors fees	659	42
Taxes	179,258	152,300
Net profit	313,008	207,530
Less: Dividends	191,066	191,066
Surplus on year	121,942	16,464
Add: Prev. surplus	156,350	139,886
Less: Prov. conting.	50,000	......
Surplus forward	228,292	156,350
Net profit per share	$0.98	$0.65
Paid	0.60	0.60
Working capital	$1,749,731	$1,512,848

Dominion Stores

Annual report of Dominion Stores Ltd. for 1942 shows a gain of about $5¼ millions in sales, or 24.9%, over 1941, reaching the largest volume of business ever done. At the end of 1942, the company had 258 stores in operation, a decrease of 23 grocery units and 17 meat units from the end of 1941.

Gain in sales was greater than that in cost of sales and expenses, resulting in a further improvement in the ratio of operating expenses to sales and a higher net profit.

J. William Horsey, president, draws attention to resumption of dividend payments with two 10-cent distributions made last year. He also mentions that the company feels it desirable to strengthen its surplus to provide for postwar rehabilitation. He states that the company's standard profit has been established for excess profit taxes and $15,000 is the estimated amount of refundable tax from 1942 earnings. He mentions that shortages in merchandise and experienced personnel increase constantly. Along with reduced profit margins resulting from retail price control, these factors minimize possibility of "reasonable returns."

Income—Years Ended Dec. 31

	1942	1941
Sales	$26,268,905	$21,032,782
Less: Costs & exp.	25,438,008	20,553,665
Operating profit	830,987	479,118
Add: Other income	10,986	11,051
Total earnings	841,883	490,170
Less: Exec. remun.	76,066	54,661
Directors' fees	1,460	1,260
Legal fees	14,317	7,154
Depreciation	163,700	126,221
Inc. & E. P. taxes	285,000	130,806
Net profit	301,340	170,067
Earned per share: Common	$1.08	$0.81
Paid	0.20	nil
Working capital	$2,350,660	$2,048,009
Balance Sheet Changes		
Cash	$280,439	$909,838
Investments	252,469	2,469
Inventories	2,671,139	1,906,280
Earned surplus	437,473	207,136
Deferred surplus	15,000	......

Langley's

Langley's Ltd. maintained net profit in 1942 at the same level as in 1941. S. R. Mackellar, president, notes that the year was a difficult one with war regulations forcing major changes in general policy. Among such changes have been closing branch stores in Kingston, Belleville, Oshawa, Guelph, Galt and Kitchener. This resulted in a heavy loss of sales. Another factor affecting volume was curtailment of deliveries.

Due to delivery curtailment the public patronized the stores to a greater extent than at any time previously. Since store prices are lower than delivery prices, the dollar volume of sales did not show the same increase as the physical volume, which was the largest in the company's history.

Cons. Inc. & Surplus—Years End. Dec. 31

	1942	1941
Net earnings	$82,433	$71,681
Add: Other income	3,356	4,218
Less: Depreciation	47,762	40,009
Taxes	14,050	11,909
Net profit	23,977	23,982
Less: Pref. divds.	11,314	11,314
Surplus for year	12,663	12,668
Add: Tax adjust.	1,338	1,222
Prof. sale assets	384	......
Less: Adjusts.	......	711
Add: Prev. surplus	67,028	53,850
Surplus forward	81,413	67,028
Net profit per pref. sh.	$4.23	$4.23
Paid	2.00	2.00
Working capital	$210,493	$183,963

Distillers-Seagrams

Sharply increased profits for the three months ended Jan. 31, 1943, are reported by Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd. After all operating charges, profits totalled $10.2 millions, as against $6.9 millions for the like period of the preceding year.

Consol. Income Statement (Returns in U. S. Dollars)

	1943	1942
Three Months Ended Jan. 31		
Net income	$10,194,462	$6,878,942
Tax provision	*6,486,465	3,822,214
Net profit	3,707,997	3,056,728
Six Months Ended Jan. 31		
Net income	$25,077,467	$13,146,743
Tax provision	*15,984,105	7,474,695
Contingent reserve	1,000,000	......
Net profit	8,093,362	5,672,048

*No credit taken for U. S. post war credit on excess profits tax, amounting to $447,000 and $1,047,000 for the three and six months ended Jan. 31, 1943.

British Northwestern

Total assets of over $1.3 millions or $36,000 more than in the previous year are shown by the British Northwestern Fire Insurance Co. in its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31.

Surplus and unearned premium reserve also were higher.

The investment portfolio of the company, amounting to $1.3 millions, was by far the larger part of the assets. Of the total investments, Dominion Government securities formed 23.90%, provincial government issues 10.71%, municipal and other bonds, debentures and debenture stocks making 43.26% of the total.

The unearned premium reserve was slightly higher at $135,838, with surplus also increased. The British Northwestern is a Canadian company writing fire and various other lines of insurance across the Dominion.

	1942	1941
Total assets	$1,370,112	$1,333,648
Cash	17,456	24,138
Agents' bal. due	33,475	49,050
Bonds & debs.	1,017,969	952,742
Stocks	276,851	283,048
Mortgages	12,500	12,750
Interest accrued	11,220	11,293
Unearned prem. res.	135,838	135,097
Surplus	725,067	686,048

New York Life

New York Life Insurance Co., which is this year celebrating its 75th anniversary in Canada, at the end of 1942 had business in force of $125.7 millions. This compared with $127.6 millions the year before. New business written in Canada in 1942 was $3.4 millions compared with $3.3 millions the year before.

It has investments in Canada totalling $106.6 millions, an increase of $2.4 millions over the previous year.

Jan. 1, the company established a separate Canadian department, under the supervision of an inspector of agencies with headquarters at Toronto.

New York Life, a mutual company, started business in 1845 in New York state. On Dec. 31 it had total assets of over $3.1 billions.

	1942 $	1941 $
Total assets	3,142,232,064	2,987,28[illegible]
Invest. in Canada	106,660,571	104,20[illegible]
Ins. in force Can.	125,699,147	127,65[illegible]
New ins. Canada	3,460,303	3,34[illegible]
Pol. payts. Can.	3,800,000	4,23[illegible]

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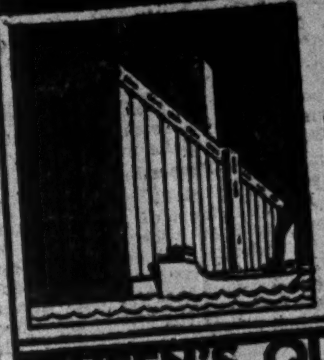

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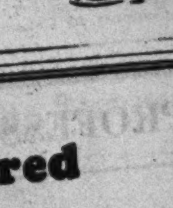

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Coal Substitute

Ontario Lignite on the Way

Starts With Over 50% Water But Steaming to Dry It

By GORDON M. GRANT

Two and three generations ago public school pupils were taught that the rich central province of Ontario possessed virtually all the important minerals except coal. Opening up of the Onakawana lignite deposits south of Moosonee will soon fill the coal gap if Province of Ontario plans proceed according to schedule. Lignite coal may be going to market about next September.

From the heating engineer's standpoint, lignite doesn't rank high as a fuel. Heat content runs lower than bituminous coal, moisture content initially may exceed 50%, ash residue runs high, special equipment may be needed to burn it. The Onakawana lignite has faced the added difficulty of remoteness.

But the Province of Ontario has had engineers work out water removal by steam drying at 400 lb. pressure and authorities have been sufficiently satisfied to go ahead with production plans. Output, it is expected, will be marketed in the north country, perhaps no farther south than Kirkland Lake.

Machinery for stripping the lignite deposits is on the property and it is hoped to make rapid progress in removing the 40 to 50 ft. of overburden preparatory to larger-scale open pit mining. During 1939 an open pit was excavated at the eastern end of the seam but the new "workings" will be much larger.

Erect Processing Plant

Processing plant construction is under way. Most of needed equipment has been either purchased or is on order. Priorities troubled for a time but delays in equipment deliveries are seen as the only things likely to hold up the September starting date. All the lignite, with its moisture content of over 50%, must be put through the processing plant. After the water is removed weather must be reckoned with as treated lignite can reabsorb moisture.

Test Plant Results

Previous to the decision to dry under 400 lb. pressure, tests were made with a drying unit established at North Bay for drying at 200 lb. Lignite dried to 200 lb. pressure was used in locomotive engines, furnaces and stoves, according to a statement of W. G. Nixon, to the Ontario Legislature recently. Some tests conducted with lignite mixed with ordinary coal had given generally satisfactory results, Mr. Nixon declared. Using 400 lb. pressure will leave less water, give a better fuel.

Any future production plans beyond the scope of those already laid down will depend on success of the first unit. Costs, acceptance by the consumer, costs of alternative fuels will all be important governing factors. While remoteness of the lignite from large markets has been a handicap, this very remoteness has been an asset in other respects. Coal from the United States has to undergo a long haul; cost becomes almost prohibitive in northern Ontario.

Reserve 100 Million Tons

Considerable raw material is available if the project proves commercial and more ambitious production plans are laid down. Diamond drilling has so far mapped out more than 10 million tons of lignite and the potential supply in the area is estimated at over 100 million tons by Ontario authorities.

While lignite runs lower in heat content than most bituminous coal, the loss in efficiency may not prove as great as has sometimes been pictured. An Ontario Government 1941 report says of the lignite testing:

"The final results definitely indicate that steam-dried lignites may be used as a mix with bituminous coals without any appreciable loss in boiler efficiency or steaming qualities. Certain tests indicated that mixes of steam-dried lignite and bituminous coal resulted in better firebed conditions, steaming qualities, and boiler efficiency than when other fuel was used alone."

The Week in Business

Further evidence of Canada's industrial activity in 1942 is furnished by annual reports of the two major railroad systems. The Canadian National has reported freight traffic more than double that of last war's peak and 40% greater than the peacetime record of 1928. Similar conditions are reported by the Canadian Pacific. It is hardly likely that 1943 will see gains of such proportions but, measured by tons of freight carried, the railroads are still establishing new records.

Carloadings, in contrast with tons of freight carried, have been running lower this year than last, the cumulative total being down 3.6%. Efficient operations, however, are enabling more freight to be carried in fewer cars, something which finds reflection in the ability of the railroads themselves to report substantial gains in gross revenues, the C. N. R. being up 17.0% this year and the C. P. R. up 8.2%.

Iron and steel production in February recovered from the interruption in January due to the strike but has failed to offset all of the decline noted in that month. The result is that, while output of both iron and steel in February is ahead of the same month of 1942, the cumulative total for 1943 to date is down 17.1% for pig iron and 9.8% for steel ingots and castings.

Petroleum production in Canada for January, at 860,790 bbls., is down about 5,000 bbls., or 1.5%, from the corresponding month of 1942.

Electric power output by central electric stations was about 90 million kw. hrs. ahead of Feb., 1942, and for the two months this year a gain of almost 80 million kw. hrs. of 1.1% is reported.

	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Year Ago
Physical vol. of business, D.B.S.*	....	227.3	221.2	207.8	192.3
National income, D.B.S. (c)	....	693	....	....	560
Dom. war expend. (million $)	199.6	185.0	218.9	209.6	132.5
Dom. total revenue (do.)	169.4	216.8	175.0	180.7	111.1
Dom. total expend. (do.)	228.1	233.2	360.4	335.5	163.2
▪Dept. store sales index no.	154.3	147.8	146.6	168.5	142.8
Retail sales index no.	....	155.2	156.4	161.7	150.8
Wholesale sales index no.	....	138.7	148.4	152.9	132.2
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	+7.9	+14.6	+15.0	+20.5
Divd. payment index‡	122.3	122.5	122.7	123.1	121.3
Bank deposits (1935-39=100)	150.0	157.0	189.0	185.1	159.1
Cash and cheque pay. index	....	155.3	166.0	197.8	125.3
Bank debits (1935-39=100)	....	148.3	142.1	164.0	122.8
Money supply (c)	....	4,344	4,347	4,280	3,603
NEWSPRINT % OF CAPACITY—					
Production ratio	....	63.1	66.0	70.6	84.3
Shipment ratio	....	58.1	65.8	71.7	78.9
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS—					
Tons	175.5	155.1	175.9	142.0	169.3
Cars	139.7	130.5	145.2	126.5	140.4
COST OF LIVING—					
D.B.S.	116.9	117.1	118.8	118.6	115.7
EMPLOYMENT INDEX No. D.B.S.—					
All industries	....	183.7	186.5	183.3	165.8
Manufacturing	....	219.6	221.7	218.6	187.1
Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (b)	....	132.0	144.3	140.8	112.3
Payroll index (a) (1937=100)	....	218	230	216	185

	1943	1942	Jan. 1 to date 1943	Jan. 1 to date 1942	% Change
RAILWAYS—					
▪Carloadings (week Mar 20)	62,191	64,879	707,990	734,926	—3.6
▪C.P.R. gross (week Mar. 21) $	5,152,000	4,579,000	54,855,000	50,664,000	+8.2
▪C.N.R. gross rev. .. (Feb.) $	30,329,000	24,950,000	59,607,000	50,917,000	+17.0
▪C.N.R. net rev. .... (Feb.) $	5,122,610	3,644,440	9,595,324	8,801,552	+9.0
▪C.P.R. gross rev. .. (Feb.) $	20,333,526	18,238,114	39,261,446	36,898,387	+6.4
▪C.P.R. net rev. .... (Feb.) $	2,819,368	[illegible],014,013	5,060,023	6,198,076	—18.3
IRON AND STEEL—(February)—					
▪Pig iron production (tons)	157,467	143,973	254,567	307,129	—17.1
▪Steel production ... (tons)	245,588	242,921	452,596	501,937	—9.8
CONSTRUCTION—					
Contracts awarded (Feb.) . $	19,019,000	11,052,000	31,003,300	23,933,100	+29.5
Building permits .. (Jan.) ..	3,222,324	6,432,687	....	....	—49.9
▪Cement prod., bbls. (Jan.)	294,135	283,395	....	....	+3.8
AGRICULTURE—					
Flour prod., bbls. .... (Jan.)	1,963,042	1,555,850	......	......	+26.2
Cattle sales▴ .... (Feb.)	76,985	76,861	133,954	187,137	—28.4
Hog sales▴ .... (Feb.)	510,761	497,125	1,010,605	1,087,938	—7.1
SEA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch cwts. .... (Jan.)	447,600	771,200	....	....	—42.0
Landed value ...... (Jan.)	743,600	917,400	....	....	—18.9
NEWSPRINT—					
Production, tons ... (Jan.)	233,544	311,904	....	....	—25.1
Exports, tons ...... (Jan.)	199,580	274,296	....	....	—27.2
MINING AND OILS—					
Coal prod., tons .... (Jan.)	1,542,236	1,919,264	....	....	—19.6
Gold rec., fine oz. .. (Jan.)	360,755	442,038	....	....	—18.5
▪Petroleum prod., brl. (Jan.)	860,790	875,659	....	....	—1.5
ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT—(February)—					
▪Total monthly, 1,000 kw.h.'s	2,951,397	2,864,438	6,169,185	6,090,727	+1.1
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
Shoes, prod., pr. .... (Jan.)	2,612,258	2,463,947	....	....	+6.0
Cotton consump., lb. (Feb.)	16,126,534	16,702,248	30,501,106	33,535,704	—9.0
Cigarette cons. No.† (Feb.)	961,133	775,737	1,833,242	1,523,470	+20.3
FINANCE—					
Bank debits† .... (Feb.) $	3,711,843	2,892,864	7,611,471	6,123,653	+24.2
Bond sales† .... (Feb.) $	296,155	100,238	534,239	191,190	+179.6
Life insurance sales (Feb.) $	40,420,000	39,357,000	80,840,000	82,438,000	—1.9

‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C. ▴Total at yards and plants. †000 omitted. ▪Millions of dollars. ‡Supplied by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. *1935-39=100. (c) 000,000's omitted. (a) Compiled by Canadian Bank of Commerce. (b) All industries.

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Texas-Canadian Position Better

Management Issues Preliminary Statement in View of Offer For Shares

In an interim statement over the signature of Secretary Grant Gordon, the management of Texas-Canadian Oil Corp. has issued a progress report covering improvements over the last year. The report has been issued following a contingent offer of $1.50 a share made for Texas-Canadian stock through a brokerage firm, an offer which the Texas-Canadian management views as an attempt to secure control.

During the last year all bank indebtedness and all contingent liabilities have been discharged, it is stated. Besides this, large sums are stated to have been paid in settlement of lawsuits "resulting from the actions of the previous management." The company is now stated to have only current liabilities outstanding which are covered many times by cash in the bank.

Some reduction will take place in the deficit after allowing for write-offs of approximately $100,000, it is stated. This result was achieved with no increase in the price of oil.

Mr. Gordon reports that directors at one time were offered $1.75 a share U. S. funds, for their stock, but as this would have given the purchaser control, and the purchaser was not prepared to extend the same price to other shareholders, the deal fell through.

Some encroachment of salt water has taken place in the East Texas field, it is noted. While a few of the company's wells had to be abandoned, this is stated to be entirely in line with the report of Hudnall & Pirtle of April 30, 1941. A subsequent report from them is said to establish definitely that their 1942 report was conservative and reliable.

Mining Concentrates

Adnaron Copper Corp. reports enountering heavy mineralization over a core length of 32 ft. in hole 43-2. Sections are stated to show copper; the hole is down 200 ft. Another hole to the west is now being spotted.

* * *

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, in conjunction with the Hanna iron interests of Cleveland, is to carry on churn drilling for iron on the property of Beverly Iron Prospecting Syndicate, comprising 3,000 acres near Milton, Ont. A deep hole will be put down to about 1,800 ft. and other holes will be wedged off the first one in an attempt to outline a deposit of magntite ore believed to lie at 2,000 to 2,500 ft. below the surface. First indications of iron were secured some years ago when a syndicate drilling for oil ran into magnetite. Samples of the ore cuttings assayed 54.7% iron with a low sulphur and phosphorus content.

* * *

La Luz Mines experienced a substantial increase in earnings the last quarter of 1942, the first quarter of the company's fiscal year. Net profit after all charges was $347,717 compared with $190,306 the preceding quarter and $286,881 the same quarter of 1941.

* * *

Lake Shore Mines was unable to offset the effects of a recent regional rock burst by hiring more men, and tonnage had to be reduced to 800 tons a day. The rock burst, in an old section of the mine, caused considerable damage to drifts and remaining stopes. Repairs could not be postponed.

* * *

Duquesne Mining Co. has advised the Toronto Stock Exchange that $8,768 of 6% redeemable convertible three-year notes have been issued, following sale at par. They are convertible at the option of holder into shares at five cents a share up to time of maturity or redemption. They are redeemable at any time at par plus accrued interest.

* * *

Ontario Nickel Corp. has advised the Toronto Stock Exchange that the March 10 installment, comprising option on 95,000 shares under agreement with George H. Johnson of Jan. 4, 1943, as amended, has not been exercised.

Mining Company Reports

Coniaurum

Although average recovery was the highest since the company was formed in 1929, Coniaurum Mines experienced slight declines in total production and profits in 1942, with earnings equal to 12.3 cents a share compared with 13.9 cents in 1941.

During 1942, over 60% of drifting was in ore with 1,851 ft. of ore opened up averaging $11.74 per ton across an average width of 4.6 ft. This was lower than the 2,400 ft. of ore averaging $17.75 across 4.5 ft. the previous year when the company was able to complete 4,162 ft. of drifting.

Work was continued in 1942 on many levels from 100 to 5,500 ft. depth. Developments below the 5,000-ft. level continued to give encouragement. Due to war conditions, directors have decided to consider payment of dividends half-yearly rather than quarterly.

Income and Deficit Account
Years Ended December 31

	1942	1941
Bullion production	$1,664,496	$1,873,891
Less: Development	318,547	372,852
Diamond drilling	39,168	41,810
Mining	414,832	480,041
Milling	127,566	127,156
Marketing	18,428	20,761
Gen. mine expense	56,715	46,631
Silicosis expense	16,861	48,618
Mine off. & superv.	50,556	7,872
Admin. & general	20,330	22,327
Operating earnings	601,493	705,823
Add: Misc. income	13,294	16,959
Total net earnings	614,787	722,782
Less: Taxes	190,000	235,000
Depreciation	83,627	102,106
Net profit	*341,160	385,676
Less: Dividends	359,677	442,679
Deficit for year	18,517	57,003
Add: Prev. deficit	251,856	210,647
Loss on securities	4,369	......
Less: Tax adjustments	20,000	15,794
E.P.T. refund. port.	12,137	......
Deficit forward	242,605	251,856

*Not including E.P.T. refundable portion of $12,138.

Earnings per share and Dividend Record:	1942	1941
Earned	$0.123	$0.139
Paid	0.13	0.16
No. of shs. outstanding	2,766,743	2,766,743
Working capital	$741,685	$710,525

Northern Empire

Paying 30 cents a share in dividends, Northern Empire Mines Co. distributed more than twice its 1942 earnings of $58,353 or 14.6 cents a share in dividends. No mining operations were carried on during the year, liquidation of equipment continuing.

Chief item in $65,646 of income was $60,189 dividends received from Magnet Consolidated Mines. Magnet is stated to continue in profitable operation although development on the lower levels has been disappointing.

Company's finance agreement covering the Sand River property has been extended to Dec. 31, 1944 with a total of $180,000 Sand River Mining Co. notes now held. Further development, however, must await the end of the war.

Working capital, aside from shareholdings, totalled $534,832 at the end of 1942.

Bulolo

"All property damaged or destroyed by military operations or enemy action is covered by Australian Commonwealth Government War Insurance retroactive to Jan. 1, 1942," Bulolo Gold Dredging informs shareholders in its report for the year ended May 31, 1942. Practically all the Bulolo store houses, work shops, power plant buildings and power units have been destroyed either by enemy action or Australian bombing, it is announced.

A preliminary claim of £538,426 Australian has been filed with Australian authorities for damage to field plant and equipment, subject to revision when damaged plant and equipment can be inspected. The company has also made a special $2 millions appropriation as a war contingencies reserve. Working capital at $5.2 millions includes approximately $500,000 of supplies which may be in enemy hands.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended May 31

	1942	1941
Bullion produced	$3,887,235	$6,356,494
Less: Working costs	919,523	1,486,444
	2,967,712	4,870,050
Less: Misc. expenses	128,621	134,754
Bullion, freighting	9,240	14,853
Royalties	176,737	289,167
Australian gold tax	298,470	496,254
Operating profit	2,354,644	3,935,022
Less: Amortization	369,278	394,394
Net profit	1,985,366	3,540,628
Less: Dividends	1,500,000	3,000,000
Surplus for year	485,366	540,628
Add: Prev. surplus	2,053,680	4,185,537
Less: War cont. res.	2,000,000	......
Dredge cons. exp.	......	2,650,135
War services don.	......	22,350
Balance forward	539,046	2,053,680

Earnings per share and Dividend Record:	1942	1941
Earned	$1.98	$3.54
Paid	1.50	3.00
No. of shs. outstanding	1,000,000	1,000,000
Working capital*	$5,228,784	$4,950,300

*Including amortization fund investments.

Silbak-Premier

During Sept., 1942, Silbak-Premier Mines was forced to reduce production rate due to the labor shortage, President H. A. Guess states in the company's annual report. Scarcity of essential supplies also began to affect results. While the labor situation showed signs of improving around the end of the year, there is still an acute shortage of underground men.

While earnings were lower in 1942, ore reserves increased from 135,919 tons worth $1,333,274 to 149,269 tons valued at $1,441,098 in terms of U. S. currency. Output was valued at $1,413,768, Canadian funds, for 1942.

Exploration is stated to have been moderately successful although the amount of work carried on had to be restricted due to war conditions.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended December 31

	1942	1941
Ores sold	$1,413,768	$1,458,948
Less: Operat. expenses	810,766	868,066
Operating earnings	603,002	590,882
Add: Misc. income	*33,655	2,906
Total net earnings	569,347	593,788
Less: Admin. expense	8,453	8,128
Prov. for taxes	102,500	145,200
Depletion	50,430	86,041
Depreciation	3,848	6,662
Development w/o	138,934	7,965
Net profit	265,182	339,792
Less: Dividend approp.	265,182	339,792
Balance Forward	nil	nil

*Deficit.

Earnings per share and Dividend Record:	1942	1941
Earned	$0.106	$0.136
Paid*	0.16	0.16

*Paid from current earnings and depletion reserve.

	1942	1941
No. of shs. outstanding	2,500,000	2,500,000
Working capital	$1,144,261	$1,079,940

Placer Development

With the closing down of Bulolo (in which the company is primarily interested) taking place too late to affect the year's results, Placer Development reports earnings of $1.66 a share for the year ended April 30, 1942, compared with $1.46 a share for the preceding year.

The same amount was received from Bulolo as the preceding fiscal period, but income from Pato Consolidated, in which a 36% interest is held, increased from $230,000 to $368,000. Pato, operating in Colombia, handled 16,687,000 cu. yds. of gravel, realized an operating profit of 9.44 cents a cu. yd. after Colombian taxes. Reserves are sufficient for over 30 years.

Nechi Consolidated is continuing testing of ground adjoining Pato. Asnazu, another Pato associate, has been handling an increased yardage since Oct., 1941.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended April 30

	1942	1941
Bulolo dividends	$900,000	$900,000
Pato dividends	368,000	230,000
Total income	1,268,000	1,130,000
Less: Gen. exp. (net)	31,700	28,250
Taxes	2,679	1,371
War serv. donation	......	11,114
Net profit	1,233,621	1,089,265
Less: Dividends	892,800	892,800
Surpus for year	340,821	196,465
Add: Prev. surpus	1,472,657	1,276,192
Surpus forward	1,813,478	1,472,657

Earnings per share and Dividend Record:	1942	1941
Earned	$1.66	$1.46
Paid	1.20	1.20
No. of shs. outstanding	744,000	744,000
Working capital	$2,004,583	$1,581,447

Highlights

- Aunor 1942 Net a Record
- Bulolo Assesses War Damage
- Coniaurum Depth Results Good
- Inspiration Mica Helps Profit
- Noranda Shows 15 Years' Ore
- Placer Development Net Higher
- Silbak-Premier Output Reduced
- Waite Amulet Net at New Peak

Inspiration Mining

A controlling interest—1,430,000 shares—is now held by Inspiration Mining & Development Co. in Purdy Mica Mines, the 1942 report states. J. P. Norrie, general manager, states: "Enough strategic muscovite mica is available on the (Purdy) property to satisfy the war requirements of ourselves and our allies, and every effort will be made to gauge production with war requirements."

Inspiration's earnings were lower in 1942 due to lower dividend receipts from gold mine shareholdings, caused by the war. Market value of shareholdings was similarly affected. A total of 358,082 ft. of diamond drilling was completed in 1942 compared with 291,382 ft. in 1941.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1942	1941
Operating income	$50,655	$52,932
Less: Mont. office exp.	10,587	10,209
General expenses	3,563	4,132
Directors fees	1,925	1,750
Net operat. revenue	34,580	36,841
Add: Mica profits	8,734	......
Invest. revenue	32,023	82,273
Profit on invests.	11,809	26,028
Sundry revenue	1,710	1,005
Net earnings	88,856	146,147
Less: Explor. & devel.	11,976	12,700
Depreciation	8,208	11,260
Income taxes	10,252	7,396
Net profit	58,420	114,791
Less: Dividend	......	40,000
Surplus for year	58,420	74,791
Add: Prev. surplus	394,462	319,670
Less: Claims w/o	330,876	......
Surplus forward	122,006	394,461

Earnings per share and Dividend Record:	1942	1941
Earned	$0.029	$0.057
Pad	nil	0.02
No. of shs. outstanding	2,000,000	2,000,000
Working capital*	$1,275,082	$965,202

*Taking securities at market value.

Aunor Gold

New records for earnings, ore reserves and production feature the 1942 report of Aunor Gold Mines. Earnings were seven cents a share higher at 28 cents, ore reserves were up 16,000 tons to 531,000 tons of 0.285 oz. grade—three years' supply—and value of output was nearly $200,000 greater at $1,848,229 from 173,369 tons of ore, an average of $10.66 a ton.

Greatest length of ore developed was on the 1,250-ft. level where 978 ft. averaged 0.280 oz. gold per ton across 4.2 ft. Ore was opened at higher levels and at the new 1,375 and 1,500-ft. level, but, of drifting on the latter, President J. Y. Murdoch states first work was disappointing.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended December 31

	1942	1941
Metal production	$1,848,229	$1,658,955
Less: Operating costs	950,771	914,417
H. O. & gen. exp.	19,353	24,581
Operating income	878,105	719,957
Add: Invests. income	11,030	6,103
Profit on invest.	1,250	......
Net earnings	890,385	726,060
Less: Depreciation	114,971	106,360
Development w/o	95,439	92,224
Taxes	129,612	109,907
Net profit	550,363	417,569
Less: Dividends	320,000	320,000
Surplus for year	230,363	97,569
Add: Prev. surplus	575,536	477,967
E. P. T. refund. port.	4,000	......
Tax adjustment	18,270	......
Surplus forward	828,169	575,536

Earnings per share and Dividend Record:	1942	1941
Earned	$0.28	$0.21
Paid	0.16	0.16
No. of shs. outstanding	2,000,000	2,000,000
Working capital	$869,012	$613,285

Noranda Mines

Outstanding features of the 1942 annual report of Noranda Mines are as follows:

Ore reserves maintained at a level where ore above the 2,975-ft. level has a gold and copper content sufficient for 15 years at 1942 rate of production.

Earnings for 1942 of $4.77 a share compared with $4.94 for 1941—miscellaneous income down 18 cents a share and taxes up 19 cents a share.

A sum of $1,170,000 for metal price adjustments received from the British Ministry of Supply as adjustment for metal prices taken directly to surplus.

A contingency reserve of $1,865,270 set up to provide for depreciation of investments in companies whose assets are of a wasting character.

Depth exploration was continued westerly from No. 6 shaft on the 4,475, 4,975, 5,475 and 5,975-ft. levels. All four of the drifts on these levels have encountered the wide mineralized mass under the lower H ore body which runs 50% pyrite. On the 4,475-ft. level, a length of 110 ft. of gold ore has been opened up averaging 0.35 oz. about midway between the No. 5 and No. 6 shafts. Drilling indicates a probable vertical extent of at least 360 ft. Exploration on all four levels is continuing.

Prospecting for base and strategic minerals was continued with 30 properties examined.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended December 31

	1942	1941
Total income	$21,451,956	$21,967,990
Less: Oper. exp.	5,237,759	5,690,825
Admin. & gen. exp.	202,835	173,526
Mun. taxes, etc.	125,646	157,044
Pension & ins.	109,341	108,247
Net earnings	15,776,375	15,838,348
Less: Deprec.	568,368	563,924
Reserve or taxes	4,498,962	4,056,577
Outside explor.	24,400	174,225
Net profit	10,684,645	11,063,622
Less: Dividends	8,959,088	8,959,088
Surplus for year	1,725,557	2,104,534
Add: Prev. surp.	20,184,374	18,079,840
Metal price adj.	1,171,820	......
Less: Conting. res.	1,865,270	......
Surp. for year	21,216,481	20,184,374

Earnings per share and Dividend Record:	1942	1941
Earned	$4.77	$4.94
Paid	4.00	4.00
No. of shs. outstand.	2,239,772	2,239,772
Working capital	$18,523,409	$16,073,557

San Antonio

Highlights of the 1942 annual report of San Antonio Gold Mines are:

Earnings of 30 cents a share—the highest in history and 7 cents a share more than in 1941.

Ore reserves at an all-time high of 920,908 tons, an increase of a little over 10,000 tons achieved in the face of a higher tonnage milled and reduced development.

A total of 199,203 tons of ore milled compared with 137,415 tons the previous year.

In 1942 the company found it increasingly difficult to maintain operations at the usual level. It became necessary to reduce milling rate by 10%. Owing to the large ore bodies at depth, the management thinks there should be no difficulty in maintaining the new lower level of production with the smaller labor force available.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended December 31

	1942	1941
Bullion recovery	$2,269,952	$1,662,401
Less: Development	156,409	517,941
Mining	508,568	
Milling	239,205	164,060
Marketing	29,896	22,048
Annuity premiums	7,556	......
Admin. & gen.	56,728	24,954
Operat. income	1,271,590	933,398
Add: Misc. income	9,187	18,304
Total net incomt	1,280,777	951,702
Less: Taxes	313,326	205,000
Depreciation	240,030	202,136
Exploration	1,450	......
Net profit	725,971	544,566
Less: Dividends	478,604	478,619
Surplus for year	247,367	65,947
Add: Prev. surplus	727,673	663,636
E.P.T. refund. port.	12,681	......
Adjustments	......	5,907
Surplus forward	987,721	735,490

*Not including E.P.T. refundable portion of $12,680.

Earnings per share and Dividend Record:	1942	1941
Earned	$0.30	$0.23
Paid	0.20	0.20
No. of shs. outstanding	2,393,013	2,393,013
Working capital	$801,770	$408,255

Waite Amulet

Features of the 1942 annual report of Waite Amulet Mines are as follows:

Record earnings of 79 cents a share compared with 59 cents a share for 1941, after consolidating Waite's 94% interest in Amulet Dufault Mines.

A further increase of 300 tons in concentrator capacity effective Feb. 1, 1943, bringing total installed capacity to 1,800 tons daily.

Current production of 1,800 tons 1,200 tons daily from the Amulet Dufault lower "A" ore body (owned by the subsidiary), 300 tons from the Waite mine, and 300 tons from the "C" ore body in the Amulet section.

A total of 212,038 tons of ore is stated to have been added to lower "A" ore body reserves in 1942. A total of 830,000 tons of ore has been drilled off ready for blasting in this area. Two new stopes were brought into production, one to supply high zinc, low copper ore, and the other high copper, low zinc ore, making for flexibility of production.

Two holes were drilled from the main haulage level between central and "A" shafts to a depth of 2,000 ft. below the level. No commercial ore was found but the encouraging mineralization will require more drilling, it is stated.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1942	1941
Metals, dividends	$3,519,207	$2,303,266
Less: Oper. costs	1,606,036	786,902
Admin. & gen. exp.	20,252	20,836
Net oper. earnings	1,892,919	1,495,528
Less: Depreciation	55,592	47,948
Taxes	143,746	152,433
Legal fees	892	2,210
Directors' fees	7,000	6,875
Net profit	1,685,689	1,286,062
Less: Dividends	1,320,000	1,320,000
Surplus for year	365,689	*33,938
Add: Prev. surplus	1,448,609	1,482,547
Surplus forward	1,814,298	1,448,609

*Deficit.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:	1942	1941
Earned‡	$0.51	$0.39
Paid	0.40	0.40

‡On unconsolidated basis.

	1942	1941
No. of Shs. Outstand.	3,300,000	3,300,000
Working capital	$3,840,766	$3,048,017

AMULET DUFAULT MINES
(94% Owned by Waite Amulet)
Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1942	1941
Metals, etc.	$3,632,386	$2,515,334
Less: Admin. & gen.	29,710	18,127
	3,602,676	2,497,207
Less: Organ. exps.	......	8,538
Taxes	1,264,543	735,000
Net profit	*2,338,133	1,753,669
Less: Dividends	1,408,000	1,056,000
Surplus for year	930,133	697,669
Add: Prev. surplus	697,669	......
E.P.T. refund. tax	32,351	......
Surplus forward	1,660,153	697,669

*Not including E.P.T. refundable portion of $32,351.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:	1942	1941
Earned	$0.66	$0.50
Paid	0.40	0.30
No. of Shs. Outstand.	3,520,000	3,520,000
Working capital	$1,627,617	$697,683

Paper Mill Operations In U. S. on Even Level

Paper mill operations in the United States have remained fairly constant since the beginning of the year, the operating ratio in the week ended March 13 amounting to 89.8% of capacity, according to returns compiled by American Paper and Pulp Association. A year ago the mills reporting operated at 101.9% of capacity. For the first two months of this year the mills have operated at about 15% less than for the like period a year ago.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The Profession and the War

Because this is a technical war, the utmost use has to be made of all available technical knowledge. Such branches as medicine, chemistry and engineering have been directly and almost completely embraced in the war effort. But behind the personnel, the equipment and the supplies which are moving to the actual fighting fronts, is a vast industrial organization which is responsible for maintaining production and for assuring adequacy in both civilian and military life. It is recognized, in all the warring nations, that a maximum war effort is possible only when the country's people and resources are fully employed.

The chartered accountant is tied in with the nation's economic organization, and when the latter is working to capacity, it is inevitable that there should be a strain on the personnel of the profession. In the first place, some of the older men who had previous military experience, and a considerable number of the younger men, have taken places in the actual fighting forces—a decision which certainly cannot be criticized. In the second place, the scale of industrial activity has increased the volume of audit work and the duties of those who are corporation executives or employees. And, thirdly, the financial and administrative problems of the government have caused it to engage the services of an unusually large number of qualified accountants—in the Department of National Revenue, the Foreign Exchange Control Board, and other branches.

The pressure of work has been keenly felt for some time, and it is increasing rather than diminishing. In individual cases the motives of public duty and individual responsibility are difficult to reconcile. But the profession as a whole is taking its part in the one hundred per cent mobilization which is the nation's goal.

One of a series of brief discussions of the work of the professional accountant.

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Canada's Place on Air Map

(Continued from page 11)

million people cannot maintain the domestic air routes on a large enough scale to support the material and personnel for world routes.

And the equally simple truth is that Britain, with a larger population and highly developed producing capacity, is too seriously handicapped by the lack of internal domestic routes to create the normal flow of personnel for a large external air fleet. The same is true of the other British nations.

But working together, we can maintain the greatest air routes in the world. The British nations in this field are in fact complementary, not competitive. And they possess bases which will permit round the world flying, landing only on British territory.

Would this place Canada in a subordinate position? Would the "Little Canadians" once again have reason to complain that we were placing ourselves under the wings of Britain? On the contrary, Canada is the logical centre of Empire air activity. We stand to benefit most of all if we are part of an integrated Empire system girdling the world. This will be the main training ground for pilots, aircrews, technicians and mechanics. Geography has decided that.

What the sea has been to Britain in the past the air would be to Canada in the future. And with an effective integration of Empire air routes there would be a demand for standardized aircraft and technical equipment which would call for the production within Canada of a large part of the machines and instruments we would use. Engines, propellers, undercarriages, instruments, and all the technical equipment which we now import would be made here, creating large new industrial employment.

Basis for Collaboration

Would this be likely to cause friction between ourselves and the United States? On the contrary. The stronger the British nations are in the air in a combined commercial air development, the firmer the basis of collaboration is going to be. As relatively weak individual units there would not be collaboration, merely submission or heartbreaking competition.

The basis of that collaboration is taking form today. The Army Transport Command will give way after the war to Pan-American Airways of its successor organization. The British Transport Command, in which men from all parts of the Empire are now serving, should give way to some similar organization representative not merely of Britain but of all the British nations.

The organization of such a world-girdling corporation presents no difficulty. Each nation within the Empire would retain its own domestic air routes. Trans-Canada Airways would not be disturbed in its operations in any way.

But the Empire air routes could be operated by one company in which the governments of each of the British nations would take a share in accordance with their relative place in the organization. A company under a descriptive name, such as United British Airways Corporation, should be formed before the end of the war to absorb the personnel from the air forces of the Empire as they are demobilized. Having regard to our geographical position, the logical place for the head office of such a company would be in Canada.

What it Means

The Empire has grown and its very life has rested upon sea power. But British sea power has never been limited to the armed ships of war. The great merchant marine has at all times been the backbone of maritime strength. They have converted the seven seas from great water barriers to bonds of union.

In the future the Empire will depend upon air power as well as sea power. But in this new commerce we will be even more effectively bound together than ever before—unless — and that "unless" must not be ignored—we fail to seize the opportunity which is in our hands.

Canada has built a great system of airports. We have buildings and technical staffs. But airports can grow grass quickly enough unless they are part of a system with a sustained flow of traffic. We have an opportunity to become one of the three greatest air powers in the world as part of a united British Empire.

If we attempt to work alone we will sink to relative unimportance as a carrier of international air commerce.

That is our choice, to become the centre of a great world girdling British commercial system or to sink back into the unimportant role of a satellite nation using aircraft, instruments and supplies made in the United States.

The time for decision is now. When peace comes it will in all probability be too late. The dreadful necessities of war have given us a unique opportunity. If we seize it without delay, then for us and for the gallant young men and women in the Royal Canadian Air Force, in all truth, only the sky is the limit.

A few days ago a pilot flew a 40-ton clipper twice across the Atlantic in 24 hours. That return trip in a single day was no record breaking stunt. It was done in the ordinary course of military transport service.

But it serves to emphasize the importance to every one of us of the two great air transport organizations which have taken form in the past few months. They are the forerunners of the greatest commercial air systems which will emerge after the war.

One is the Army Transport Command of the United States Air Force and the other is the Transport Command, which is the corresponding British organization, and has now assumed, among other duties, the direction of the famous Ferry Command.

These two commands are doing a tremendous war job. They are ferrying machines to far-flung battlefronts. They are carrying important passengers to key points throughout the world. And they are moving an ever-increasing tonnage of air freight of all kinds to the armed forces of the Allied Nations and in some cases to the civilian population as well.

Above all, they are laying the foundation for a network of air routes which will bring every part of the world within a comparatively few hours flying time from every other part.

Except for the greater hazard imposed by war and the obvious necessity for the acceptance of lower safety standards than would be required in ordinary peace operations, the general system of organization, direction, and operation, differs very little from what we may expect in the commercial transport routes after the war. The mighty air fleets of the future are now taking form.

"Globaloney"

Already a number of very important debates have taken place in the Parliament of Britain and the Congress of the United States. As so often happens, a single word brought this whole discussion quickly into focus. When representative Claire Boothe Luce, in her maiden speech in Congress Feb. 9, coined the word "globaloney" to describe Vice-President Wallace's argument in favor of freedom of the air, she started the frankest exchange of opinion yet openly expressed on any of the postwar problems which affects the two great English-speaking Allies. What undoubtedly gave weight to her unequivocal demand for American air supremacy after the war was the somewhat important fact that she is the wife of the owner of those three very powerful publications, Time, Life and Fortune.

Some time ago President Roosevelt gave his own estimate of the importance of this subject in these words:

"the country's welfare in time of peace and its safety in time of war rests on an economically and technically sound air transportation system, both domestic and overseas."

Indicating his recognition of the importance of the discussions now taking place, he appointed a strong committee a few weeks ago to study the international air policy of the United States, both for the present and for the postwar period.

Two very able committees have been working on this subject in Britain for several months, one appointed by the House of Commons and the other by the House of Lords. The House of Lords Committee is headed by Lord Brabazon, who as Colonel Moore Brabazon was Air Minister and later Minister of Aircraft Production. He is a man of great practical experience and holds Britain's No. 1 Pilot's Certificate. Already his committee has made a number of specific recommendations.

Frank Discussions

In the House of Commons the Air Secretary, Sir Archibald Sinclair, recently disclosed that Britain has deemed it necessary to organize their Transport Command as an offset to the rapid growth of the United States Army Transport Command. There is refreshing frankness about the discussions. No one is being left in any doubt whatever that the United States and Britain look to air transport as a matter of vital concern, both in the revival of their postwar trade and in the maintenance of air power.

February 10 in the House of Lords Lord Londonderry, who for years has been one of the most vigorous advocates of the expansion of British commercial aviation, said the very existence of the British partnership will depend upon the position we occupy in the field of commercial aviation in the postwar world. He said that the revolution which has taken place in recent years in aviation has hardly yet been understood. He emphasized that this is not a local question for Britain alone but that it affects the whole Empire and the position it will occupy in the future.

The discussion in Britain and the United States is not confined to parliamentary bodies. Recently the General Council of British Shipping published a report in which it emphasized the necessity for recognizing air transport as "a potential alternative to sea for goods and passengers prepared to pay for speed."

The report pointed out that "the war itself is both a forcing house for the development of the airplane and an agent for the wholesale destruction of ships." It urged ship owners to recognize air transport as a complementary means of transportation in which the great shipping companies with their world-wide experience should take some part.

One factor which is causing concern in Britain is the enormous production of large transport planes in the United States. By agreement, the United States is concentrating on the production of long range aircraft which are equally useful as commercial machines, while Britain is concentrating on the production of heavy bombers capable of carrying bomb loads far beyond anything yet attained by the bombers of any other nation.

U. S. Advantage

This will give the United States a huge commercial air fleet ready to go into service the moment the war is over, whereas it will only be possible to use the British machines for commercial purposes after a costly process of conversion. Even then they will not be entirely suitable as commercial aircraft.

There is no objection whatever in Britain to this arrangement, which is recognized as a war necessity, but the people do believe that it should not be ignored in planning for the future. A fortnight ago the committee headed by Lord Brabazon, made the following recommendations:

1. The design of civil aircraft, lately sacrificed to Britain's all out war effort, should be resumed.
2. Engineering preparations should be made for converting bombers into air liners.
3. The aircraft industry should be called upon to design and build new and better air liners.

The British have made abundantly clear that they prefer collaboration with the United States in the development of commercial air routes after the war, but that, if their hope of collaboration should not be fulfilled and cut-throat competition should develop, they are not prepared to take it lying down. On March 11 a government spokesman had this to say:

"The government is determined that, in this development of civil aviation, British aircraft, British pilots and British industry shall play their full part. We have produced the best warplanes and are convinced we can produce the best for civil flying."

Canada's Place

Frank though the discussion has been in London and Washington, there has been an obvious unwillingness to discuss Canada's position in this new and revolutionary picture of world transportation. In a very informative article published in the important American periodical, "Newsweek," of March 1, there is a most revealing sentence: "The British have within their own Empire—not counting the Dominions, with which we might succeed in reaching separate arrangements—many important airfields and strategic locations for others." It should also be said that this article in "Newsweek" does advocate collaboration and emphasizes the heavy cost not only in money but in unity which would result from a world-wide struggle for commercial air supremacy between Britain and the United States.

Nevertheless this particular comment in that significant article should not be ignored. It is clear that, unofficially at least, the opinion is held in the United States that separate agreements may be reached with the Dominions. Of these the most important is Canada from the point of view of population, wealth, the proximity to the United States, and geographical position.

History has an unpleasant way of repeating itself unless its lessons are remembered and acted upon. The tragic story of British commercial aviation should be recalled as a warning of what may happen if decisions are not made without delay and disclosed to the public when they are made.

Perhaps it may be wise to recall that after being far behind at the outset, the British Empire ended the last war with the best machines, the best trained pilots, the most experienced ground crews, and an enormous reserve of ground personnel.

In 1917, while aviation was in its comparative infancy, the British Government appointed a Civil Aerial Transport Committee which reported on May 11, 1918, six months to the day before the war ended. The report emphasized the need to plan for the future and absorb the trained personnel into an Empire commercial system. It further emphasized the urgent necessity, while the war was still on, for education throughout the Empire to impress "the vast importance and possibilities of aerial transport and to familiarize the governments and the local authorities with the subject."

Unfortunately, nothing was done to implement those recommendations for joint action and the best trained air personnel in the world at that time were scattered and only a few found the opportunity to make use of their skill.

Other Reports Made

In 1926 the Secretary of State for Air presented a memorandum to the Imperial Conference, then meeting in London, in which he laid down two broad propositions:

"Firstly, the Empire is in urgent need of better communications.

"Secondly, if the communications are to be improved, a sustained and united effort will be required."

A special subcommittee on air communications, of which the brilliant Canadian Chief of the General Staff, Major-General Sir James McBrien, was a member, reported to the same Imperial Conference that successful development of Empire air communications called for the continuous attention of the governments of the several parts of the Empire and urged combined action to create a complete system of Empire air routes.

Unfortunately up to the beginning of the present war nothing was done to carry the recommendations into effect although a number of committees pointed out the unfortunate consequences of failure to act at the end of the last war and the limitation upon military air power resulting from the lack of any combined effort to develop commercial aviation within the Empire.

Not only did we fail to heed the lessons of failure in the field of civil aviation, but the lack of understanding of the real nature of the problems had gone so far that when Britain sought the opportunity to train pilots in Canada two years before the outbreak of the present war, the proposal was turned down on the ground that this was inconsistent with our national sovereignty.

But we know now, or should know, that sovereignty and survival depend upon air power and that air power will depend upon our place in postwar commercial aviation because commercial aviation will at all times be the backbone for military power both for machines and personnel.

Many revolutionary developments have taken place already in aircraft performance during the present war. But one of the things which has had the most profound effect upon Canada's position is the fact that the shortest routes between the cities of the North American Continent and most of the great cities of the world are through the Arctic and that Arctic flying is safe and reliable.

Pool Knowledge About Pulpwood

MONTREAL. — Arrangements for a continued exchange of information on pulpwood supplies have been made between R. L. Weldon, Newsprint Administrator, A. S. Williamson, Timber Controller, and the War Production Board in Washington.

This is one phase of the joint Canada-United States pulpwood policy. The interchange of information is considered essential as the supply is subject to unpredictable changes and labor conditions that may later develop rapidly.

A meeting was held recently in Montreal between American and Canadian officials to lay plans for the use of pulpwood resources in the best interests of the war programme of both countries, according to an official statement released by the W.P.T.B.

War Unlocks Frontiers Of Canada's Northwest

(Continued from page 11)

exceedingly short, the long hours of sunshine in the summer bring growth along at an amazing rate. Most of the good land lies along the river edges and is of alluvial deposit. Total extent of it is estimated at approximately 100,000 square miles. Its utilization, however, would depend entirely on whether or not local markets would be available.

Experts' Appraisal

One of the best known agricultural authorities of this part of the country, W. D. Albright, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Substation at Beaver Lodge, Alberta, threw a good deal of light on actual and potential farm possibilities in this area in the following paragraphs from a recent address:

"Horses have ranged successfully along the sixtieth parallel of latitude. Crab apples have been repeatedly ripened in the open on the south shore of Great Slave Lake at a point 526 miles almost due north of Edmonton. At Fort Simpson, where the Liard joins the Mackenzie, 892 miles north of the United States boundary, potato vines grew an inch and a half a day, doubling their height in a week. In two years out of ten, tomatoes ripened in the garden, while winter eggs have been successfully produced there and at points much farther north.

"Vegetables and green oat sheaves have been produced at the edge of the Thelon Game Sanctuary. Wild fruits occur to the Arctic Ocean. Potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables are regularly planted at points down the Mackenzie to its delta. Market gardening on a very limited scale has been actually done in the mining field of Great Bear Lake.

"W. D. Clark, 80 miles beyond the Arctic circle, has ripened tomatoes, achieved a pumpkin or two, and phenomenal crops of potatoes and vegetables in most years. He also grows cereals for his chickens and declares that a garden in that latitude was worth $500 a year to a man with a family.

"Potatoes and rhubarb have been raised with a modicum of success at Aklavik while cereals sufficiently mature to reproduce have twice been raised in the Mackenzie delta at a point 1,317 miles north of the 49th parallel. The gardens of the Yukon are one of the horticultural wonders of the world."

As those paragraphs indicate, agriculture's role would seem to be largely supplemental to other industries. In fertile areas close to some settlement it should be quite possible for the skilful agriculturist to produce a good deal of the foods wanted, particularly of those items like vegetables, eggs and milk, of which freshness is vital and carrying charges high.

Why Apologize for Empire? Still Need Them, Says Writer

ARE EMPIRES DOOMED? By Lionel Gelber. Published by the Ryerson Press, Toronto, Contemporary Affairs Pamphets.

Putting forth and skilfully backing his argument that imperialism has a useful place in the modern world, Mr. Gelber again takes the unfashionable side of a much-disputed topic and again adds to his stature as an athletic thinker and a forceful writer.

This new work has already brought anguished outbursts from the U. S. isolationist camp and will bring reactions just as violent as those which greeted an earlier book, "Peace by Power."

"It is a vital interest of the United States, as it is of Russia, France and liberated Europe as a whole, that Britain remain a first-class power. For in the perpetuation of her imperial, as of her European status, the entire free world has a stake," Mr. Gelber writes.

Why Apologize?

He is disturbed by what now often seems to be Britain's embarrassment on the colonial question. He says: "It was the dispersed character of her imperial and naval structure that made her influence worldwide."

One by one Mr. Gelber takes the arguments, the fancies and the emotions of empire-enemies and subjects them to the pure air of wisdom and the strong light of realism.

"What if Mr. Nehru had been Prime Minister of an Indian Republic under Mr. Gandhi as chief of state? Would that have averted the catastrophe of Pearl Harbor or the demolition of the American war power in the Philippines? . . . . And how would it have arrested the fall of France?"

Realism for today but especially for tomorrow is the author's plan.

"Power in our hands is not an end in itself but a means to an end —and an opportunity . . . . A better social and economic order depends on the preponderance of those whose principles of politics point toward one. . .

"Outside Europe the decline of Empire may multiply dangers rather than dispel them. For what might follow will not only be worse for the east; it may confront the west with an intolerable menace. . . . If the perpetuation of Empire is in part the defense of western society itself, is that not our objective of this war—one which can scarcely be fulfilled only to be rejected?"

Boomerang Policy

Mr. Gelber sees a boomerang in the enfeebled imperial faith which dictated British policy toward Eire. Britain, the United States and the whole cause of freedom is now handicapped by Britain's return to Eire of the Irish naval bases, says Mr. Gelber. "To the joint power of the English-speaking peoples the retreat of imperialism was here a disservice rather than a boon. . . . What seemed at first burst a concession to Irish liberty thus proved at last a blow to wider liberties."

With an eye beamed in the direction of the loudest and most scornful critics of British imperialism Mr. Gelber looks over American imperialism. Is the United States going to leave the Philippines absolutely? What about Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska? "Yet these she cannot relinquish; they are the ramparts of her national security. . . . To ask that the American people now forfeit their imperial interests in Panama is to cultivate the politics of Bedlam. Nor can she divest herself either of her colonies or of her expanded air, naval and military bases elsewhere in the Caribbean and throughout the western hemisphere. For all these imperial footholds are the bastions of American home defense, prime tools of American world power. . . .

"But if that is true of her, it is even truer of Britain. . . The overseas connections in Britain do not only uphold her world rank; they are the means of life itself."

Montreal Tram Breaks Record

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Record passenger traffic, and an increase of nearly $3.4 millions to $19.8 millions in revenues, are reported by the Montreal Tramways Commission for 1942.

During the year the system carried 319,398,324 revenue passengers, an increase of 21.18%. Gross revenue was $19,837,359, as compared with $16,465,052 for 1941, a gain of 20.5%.

Total expenses for the year, including taxes and rental to the City of Montreal, amounted to $19,775,903, an increase of nearly $3 millions. There was a surplus on the year's operations of $61,455 as compared with a deficit of $364,320 in 1941.

New Equipment Limited

During 1942 the trams travelled five million more miles than in 1941. The report says that "every effort has been made to obtain additional rolling stock but with only limited success." The company placed in service during the year 57 new motor buses, and 11 trams which, while not new, were in good condition.

It paid to the City of Montreal $1,459,173 during the year, made up of $201,841 for snow removal, $588,314 for taxes, permits, etc., $669,017 for rentals. This compares with an aggregate sum of $701,657 the year before.

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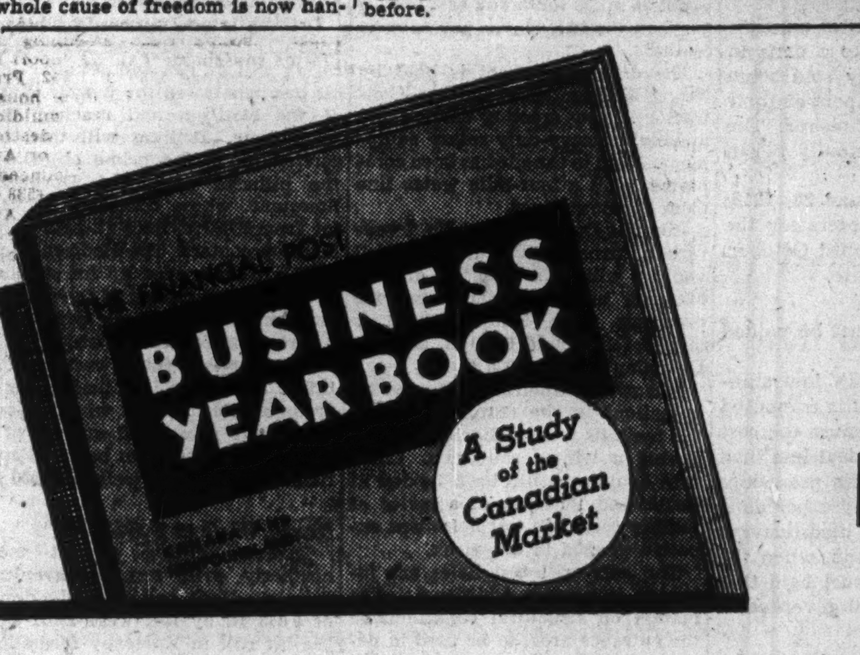

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What Excess Profits Taxes Should You Pay?

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Mr. Gordon is the author of "Digest of Income Tax Cases of the British Commonwealth of Nations," published by the Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, 1939, with one supplement 1937-39 and another to appear next June. Mr. Gordon is also author of "Digest of Excess Profits Tax Cases of the British Commonwealth of Nations, 1942." Any of these works may be obtained on application to The Financial Post, Toronto.

How to Estimate Capital For E. P. T.

ARTICLE NUMBER FOUR
By MOLYNEUX L. GORDON

The Asset Must Belong to the Owner of the Business

It is extraordinary how many people think they are entitled to include as part of their capital an asset which belongs to someone else.

In England [1] a partner loaned his firm £134,000; in Australia [2] a grazier transferred part of his land to his wife; in another case three graziers [3] who individually owned large tracts of land entered into partnership. In each case the court held that the asset could not be included as capital because it did not belong to the firm or individual who carried on the business.

Assets Must Be Employed in the Business

In two cases [4] and [5] in England companies offered securities for sale. The subscriptions were paid into a special bank account. It was held that the receipts could not be included as part of the capital until they had been transferred to the company's current account.

There are two exceptions to this rule. If a corporation loans a subsidiary money which does not bear interest the Minister in his sole discretion may determine that such money is in the nature of permanently invested capital. It is probable the Minister would consider non-interest-bearing loans permanently invested capital in cases where American companies had advanced moneys to Canadian subsidiaries which have been "frozen" by the foreign Exchange regulations, and in other cases where the advance was outstanding throughout the standard period, or, in the case of a new business, from the inception of the business.

If a company advances money to a subsidiary in payment for goods [6] to be delivered at a later date and is able to convince the income tax authorities that it has a reasonable expectation of obtaining such goods, it will be permitted to include the amount of the advance as part of its capital because it is a reasonable business practice to pay for goods in advance.

Motive Does Not Count

The motive which induces a taxpayer to make an investment is unimportant. If a taxpayer acquires shares in another company for the purpose of obtaining business the purchase of these shares will be treated exactly the same as any other investment, and the amount paid cannot be included as part of the capital.

An English company [7] carried on a large business in Belgium and agreed with its two main competitors to sell their distributing business to a new company in which each of the competing firms should hold one-third of the stock. They also found great difficulty in obtaining petroleum and purchased shares and debentures in two Roumanian oil companes in order to obtain supplies. The court held that the shares and securities of these companies could not be included as part of the capital of the taxpayer because the money was not invested in the business of the taxpayer but in the business of someone else.

Commencement of Business

A company does not commence business at the date it obtains its charter but at the date it commences trading.

In England [8] a coal mining company was formed in 1906 and immediately started sinking pits. It was necessary to make a drift to obtain coal to operate their machines; and in 1909 they sold some coal from this drift at a profit, although the substantial part of their business could not be carried on until the pits were finished. The court held that they commenced business when they actually began selling coal.

In another case [9] a company was incorporated on June 20, 1913; the directors immediately examined sites and let contracts for the erection of the factory but did not commence trading until October. It was decided that they commenced business on that date.

Valuation of Assets

The statute directs that the assets of the business must be valued at the date at which they were acquired.

This may adversely affect old established firms with low standard profits who apply under section 5 to have such profits computed on the basis of the capital employed in the business, because the cost of property acquired many years ago is usually a great deal less than its market value at the present time; but in view of the provisions of the statute it is impossible to value such assets at any other date.

In [10] Australia a grazier purchased land in 1890. He died, leaving his business to his nephew. The nephew died in 1921 and, when the land came to be valued for tax purposes in 1922, the court held that it was the same business and the purchase price in 1890 governed.

Adding Cost of Improvements

There is one point worth noting. If a taxpayer buys a factory for cash it must be valued at cost; but if a taxpayer buys a piece of land, erects a factory and installs machinery the completed factory as a going concern is quite a different thing and may be worth a great deal more than actual cost. There is little doubt that the taxpayer in calculating the value of the property will be entitled to add to the cost, interest during construction and other charges; but it is quite possible that where machinery is hard to get and costs have risen during construction he may be entitled to value the factory at the date it goes into production.

In 1910 a company purchased 9,000 acres with the idea of converting it into a rubber plantation. In the next 5 years it expended £24,227 in clearing the jungle and planting rubber trees, and the court held [11] that a rubber plantation which was created was an entirely different asset from the ground which had been purchased and should be valued as a going concern.

Valuing Patents

There are certain types of business which are particularly hard hit by these provisions. For instance, if you are selling a patented article or proprietary medicine, the value of the patent or formula is usually very small at the time you commence business. In one case in England [12] it was held that a patent could not be valued at more than cost.

As a business develops the patent may become more valuable, and in the case of a proprietary medicine advertising usually creates such a value, but, although the cost of a reasonable amount of advertising may be deducted from your profits, the yearly increase in value of the formula cannot be added to your capital.

In such cases, the owner of the patent or formula would be well advised to incorporate a company to carry on the business and then license the patent or formula to the company. The licensee may deduct royalties from its profits and as the business grows royalties will increase and the lessor or owner of the patent will not have to pay excess profits tax on such royalties because royalties [13] are considered as investment income and not subject to excess profits tax.

If your capital is abnormally low you may apply to the Board of Referees to fix your standard profits upon the ground that standard profits ascertained by reference to the capital employed would result in excessive taxation. It is quite possible that you may be able to obtain some relief if the valuation of your assets, according to the rules set out in the Act, is out of line with the present market.

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The Week in Oils

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—Work is under way at the Shell Exploration (Alberta) initial test in the Herronton area, about 25 miles south and east of Calgary, on the east edge of the Alberta foothills.

The drilling contract is held by Newell & Chandler, of Calgary. Contractor is now erecting derrick and moving in heavy-duty rotary equipment. Road to the site has been completed, with a four-mile water line from the Bow River.

Like the Devonian Test No. 1 venture in Turner Valley, the new Shell venture will be a deep test of both Madison and Devonian limestone prospects. The Madison lime is looked for around 6,000 ft. and the Devonian around 8,000 ft.

Meanwhile, Shell has resumed its operations in the entrance area in the foothills west of Edmonton, following a winter shutdown. Core-drill equipment has been landed at Brule, and the first of a series of shallow core-drill test holes was expected to spud in this week.

The core-drill test holes are intended to provide additional information on structural conditions in the entrance area, to be used in determining the location of further deep drilling later this spring.

* * *

Deep Test Hits Lime

Just four months after spudding, setting something of a record in Turner Valley, the vital Devonian Test No. 1 well has confirmed its initial objective, the Madison limestone. The lime was confirmed at 7,250 ft., 3,012 ft. below sea level.

Drilling is now proceeding below 7,300 ft. The string of seven-inch casing will be run and set after the bit has penetrated the porous zones of the Madison and reached the black lime. Drilling will then be carried on to the prime objective, the hitherto unreached Devonian limestone, whose contact is looked for from 2,000 to 2,500 ft. below the Madison contact. The Madison horizons will be opened up for production test after testing of the Devonian limestone has been completed.

Devonian Test No. 1, which is located along the central west flank in L.S.D. 2 25-19-3w5, is backed by a group of 11 companies, who between them have subscribed quarter of a million dollars, a sum believed sufficient to carry the well to 10,000 ft.

* * *

North Well at 9,643 Ft.

Turner Valley's current most northerly drill test, Bonaventure Royalties No. 1, had reached a depth of 9,643 ft. by last week-end, with the bit still in Kootenay formation. Because of a series of repeats of the Dalhousie sands (five Dalhousies in all), followed by further repeating in the Kootenay formation (topped at 9,020 ft.), it is now expected that efforts to find the Madison limestone will be suspended at any time.

Following suspension of drilling, however, an effort will be made to develop production from oil shows encountered in the Dalhousie sections below 8,900 ft. A liner will be run and will then be perforated opposite the sands showing oil saturation.

* * *

Spud Wildcat Hills Test

Royalite Oil Co.'s Wildcat Hills No. 1 venture has been spudded in and at last report was making hole around 150 ft. The new foothills test is located in L.S.D. 16 30-27-5w5, in the Wildcat Hills area, 30 miles northwest of Calgary, at the head of Grand Valley Creek.

The tentative Madison limestone estimate made when the site was announced a few weeks ago was 7,300 ft. It is now stated, however, that drilling plans contemplate going as deep as 10,000 ft. to reach the Madison objective. Royalite Oil Co. holds between 40,000 and 50,000 acres in the area to be tested.

* * *

Ross Lake and Ram River

Dominion Oil Co.'s Ross Lake No. 1 test in southwestern Alberta reached its Madison limestone objective recently at 5,823 ft., but ran into trouble at 5,851 ft., when a bull plug from a formation tester was dropped into the hole.

The long-delayed production test at the Ram River Oils No. 2 well should soon be under way. The operator was finally granted a permit last week by the Steel Controller, authorizing release of the tubing and casing. The pipe is now being shipped to the well.

As soon as delivery has been completed, the crew will prepare the well for a test of Devonian limestone prospects. The well is bottomed at 4,340 ft., with oil apparent in the formation between 4,250 and 4,300 ft.

Rural Electric Service Eased

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Restrictions governing the use of metals for new electrical services to producing farms in Ontario and Quebec have been eased by the government because of a need to increase food production.

Relaxation of the order which makes it necessary to obtain a permit before using metals for electrical services to new projects which cannot be served from existing lines, or where the distance exceeds 250 ft., was made known in a letter from Metals Controller G. C. Bateman to the Ontario Hydro and the major Quebec power companies.

The conditions under which permits are no longer required are: that the supply of electric service to farm consumers will result in material increase in the supply of foodstuffs for the Dominion; that not more than a total length of 600 ft. of circuit is required to supply service; that, if required, a single phase transformer of not larger than 3 kv.a. rating may be erected; that a summary of materials used be submitted to the Metals Controller each quarter.

Life Insurance Sales $80 Millions in 1943

Sales of new life insurance in Canada and Newfoundland in February totalled $40.4 millions, according to a statement issued by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association. The figures are compiled by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau and are for new, settled for, ordinary insurance, exclusive of increases, revivals, dividend additions, reinsurance, annuities, group insurance, etc.

For the first two months of the year sales totalled $80.8 millions.

Sales in February	1943
British Columbia	$2,730,000
Alberta	2,235,000
Saskatchewan	1,143,000
Manitoba	2,464,000
Ontario	17,906,000
Quebec	10,310,000
New Brunswick	1,129,000
Nova Scotia	1,659,000
Prince Edward Island	225,000
Newfoundland	619,000
	$40,420,000

Two Months	
British Columbia	$5,629,000
Alberta	4,432,000
Saskatchewan	2,180,000
Manitoba	5,067,000
Ontario	35,683,000
Quebec	20,763,000
New Brunswick	2,312,000
Nova Scotia	3,188,000
Prince Edward Island	492,000
Newfoundland	1,094,000
	$80,840,000

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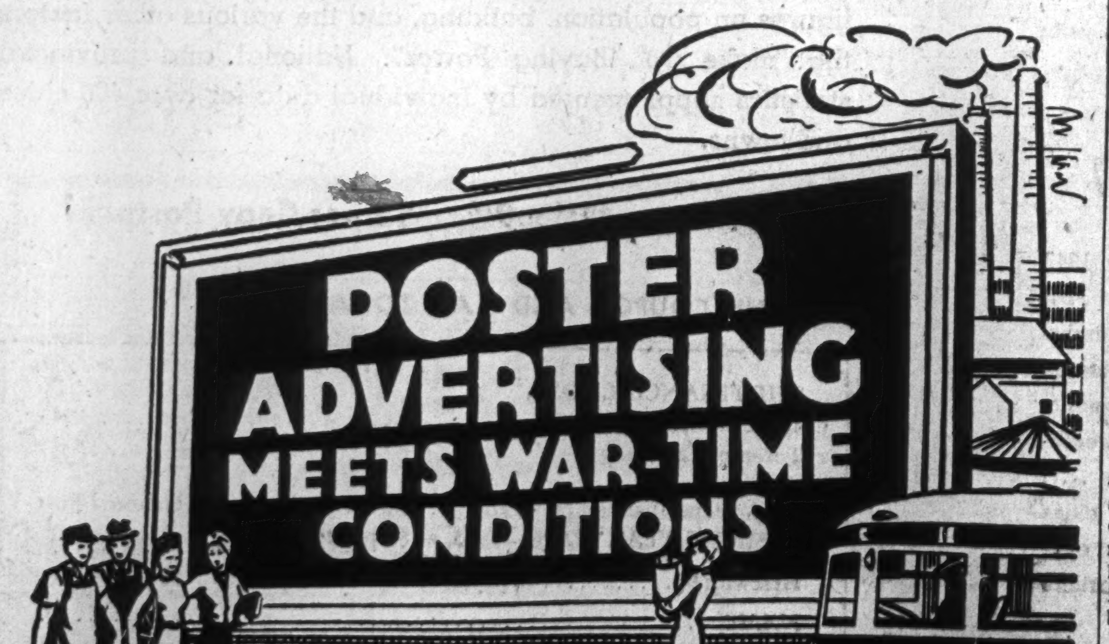

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